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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. RYAN, Business Manager.

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VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5, 1873. NO. 72.

FIRST EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Revision of the House Rules.

Cases of Judge Williams and Mr. Bristow.

Standing Committees of Senate and House.

THE BACK-PAY ELEPHANT.

Probable Anti-War Policy.

Financial Schemes Proposed.

Cora Crop of the Past Season.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 4, 1873.

Revision of the Rules.

In the House of Representatives there is a general disposition to revise the rules, in order to correct abuses which have resulted in great delay to business and useless expense. Of late, any member of that body accused of irregularities, has resorted to the practice of demanding an investigation on the slightest pretense. Judge Poland proposes to refer such matters to a standing committee instructed to report upon the necessity of such investigation, before it shall be ordered. This, however, will be strongly opposed, as it places a dangerous power in the hands of a majority to suppress its own evils. The propositions to keep independent legislation out of appropriation bills, and that which will permit conference reports to be agreed to, or rejected, in part, meet with great favor. At present, the latter must be acted upon as a whole, and in this manner objectionable legislation, backpay for instance, has been carried through.

Prospects of Williams and Bristow.

The names of Attorney General Williams, for Chief Justice, and Mr. Bristow, for Attorney General, were to-day submitted to the Judiciary Committee. That committee is composed of seven members, a majority of whom are known to be opposed to Mr. Williams. It is possible there will be considerable delay in acting upon this nomination. A dispatch was received here to-day from Mr. Bristow, inquiring as to the cause of the hesitation.

The Standing Committee.

There are no material changes in the organization of the several committees. Mr. Sumner has been assigned to the Committee on Education, of which Flanigan, of Texas, the least educated man in the Senate, is the chairman.

The House Committees

are completed and will be announced to-morrow. Land grabbing bills are, so far, unusually scarce.

The Back Pay Business

is an elephant on the hands of Congress. A mass of bills have been submitted on the subject, and in the profusion it is to be feared the matter will be permitted to sink out of sight. The retractive feature is decidedly objectionable. An investigation is now being made to show the expense of the old system as compared with the new.

Anti-War Policy.

The following is the full text of the resolutions introduced into the Senate by Mr. Sumner looking to the abolition of war and the adjustment of international disputes by arbitration:

Whereas by international law and existing custom war is recognized as a form of trial for the determination of differences between nations; and whereas for generations past the voice of mankind against the irrational character of this arbitrament, where force instead of justice prevails, and we have anxiously sought for a substitute in the nature of a judicial tribunal, all of which was expressed by Franklin in his expression: "When will mankind be convinced that all wars are follies, very expensive and very mischievous, and agree to settle their differences by arbitration?" And whereas war once prevailed in the determination of differences between individuals, between communities, and between provinces, being recognized in all these cases as the arbiter of justice, but at last yielded to a judicial tribunal, and, as a consequence of civilization, the time has come for the extension of this humane principle to nations, so that their differences may be taken from the arbitrament of war, and, in connection with these examples, submitted to a judicial tribunal; and whereas such tribunal has been formally recognized as a substitute for war in the determination of difference between nations, being especially recommended by the Congress of Paris, where were assembled the representatives of England, France, Germany, Austria, Russia, Sardinia and Turkey, and afterward adopted by the United States in formal treaty with Great Britain for the determination of differences arising from depredations of British cruisers, and also from opposing claims with regard to the San Juan boundary; and whereas it becomes important to consider and settle the true character of this beneficent tribunal, thus commended and adopted, so that its authority and completeness as a substitute for war may not be impaired but strengthened and upheld, to the end that civilization may be limited in its sphere: Therefore,

Resolved, That in the determination of international differences arbitration should become a substitute for war in results as in name, and, therefore, co-extensive with war in jurisdiction, so that any question or grievance which might be the occasion of war or of misunderstanding between nations should be considered by this tribunal.

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POLITICAL.

California.

ASPECT OF THE SENATORIAL CONTEST.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 4.—Irwin's election as President of the State Senate is a victory for the anti-monopolists. The senatorial question is not materially changed. The bitterest foes of Booth admit the certainty of his election to the United States Senate for the long term. The great trouble now is to select a desirable candidate to fill Casserly's unexpired term. No one has yet been determined upon since the withdrawal of Haight. A vote for Senator cannot be had, under the code, until the second Tuesday after the organization of the Legislature, and that was not completed till yesterday.

CASUALTIES.

Four-Story Building Blown Down—Several Persons Killed.

PATERSON, December 4.—Speer's large and fancy four-story frame building, erecting opposite Erie Depot, and partly completed, was blown down to-day burying a number of workmen and passers-by under the ruins. Three bodies have been recovered, one being City Councilman McLeod. It is not known how many more are killed.

ADMIRAL GENERAL GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE, a brother of the Emperor of Russia, appeared to have a preference for our American pianos for he has just purchased one of Steinway & Sons grand pianos for the use of his family.

SECOND EDITION.

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

Resignation of Captain General and Prominent Officers.

Excitement Over the Virginius Settlement.

War Vessels Preparing to Resist Her Surrender.

Serious Conflict Threatened.

Castelar's Orders Cannot Be Executed.

HAVANA, December 4.—Captain General Jovellar telegraphed to the Madrid government to-night a dispatch to the following effect:

"The Madrid government peremptorily orders the Captain General to deliver up the Virginius. General Jovellar respectfully resigns his position and demands that another person be sent to take his place who can carry out the orders of the government."

Considering the excited state of public opinion and the impossibility of overcoming difficulties, General Jovellar submits that a manifesto was prepared for delay, during which opportunity would be given for reflection and time gained to allay the fiery patriotic spread of the great national party in Cuba; but strong orders from Madrid, immediately to be executed, deprived him of this resource through which he hoped to save the upholding of authority and the interests of the country. In order that the Madrid government may comprehend the difficulties of the situation and do justice to the ardor and perseverance with which he began his labors, which had already begun to produce fruit, the Captain General describes the situation in the island.

He declares that the impression produced by the news of the arrangement which has been completed between Spain and the United States can be compared with that produced in Spain by the treaty of Bayonne, which led to the war of independence against Napoleon. He beg to assure the government that the immediate delivery of the Virginius will instantaneously cause a frightful commotion throughout the island, which would be sure to result in successive catastrophies, even if a man of the highest ability should be in command here.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT.

The above dispatch was forwarded early in the evening. Public feeling is intensely excited, but the greatest order prevails, owing to the confidence which the Jovellar inspires.

MERCHANTS FURNISHING WAR VESSELS.

The *Vase de Cuba* says that leading merchants of Havana held a meeting this morning to provide for the purchase and armament of a number of fast steamers to act as cruisers in case of war with the United States. The same paper says that Col. Jimenez, of the first battalion of volunteers, has offered to arm six sea-going steamers out of his own means, and that the merchants of Cienfuegos have ordered the purchase of two fine steamers abroad for war service, and later information increases the number ordered. It is reported that several new battalions of volunteers will be organized immediately, and the Catholic society proposes to organize a sanitary battalion.

RESIGNATION OF OFFICIALS.

The *Vase* declares that Senor Soler, Colonial Minister, has forwarded his resignation to Madrid; that Captain General Jovellar telegraphed his resignation twice, and that the Political Governor also handed in his resignation, and that until to-night no answer to Senor Soler's telegram had been received. The authorities have sent by cable to Madrid long extracts from the manifesto they had drawn up in the Virginius case.

CONCESSIONS MUST BE CHANGED.

Many influential Spaniards, in conversation to-night, express the opinion that further difficulties can be avoided, provided the conditions of the surrender of the Virginius be changed. They are not unwilling to see her delivered into the hands of a neutral power, and have the opinion of her right to bear the American flag decided by arbitration. A majority of the people are determined not to permit the surrender of the Virginius directly to the Americans, and if this is persisted in, there will be a serious conflict. Calm people express the hope that the United States will waive the question of direct delivery.

THE AUTHORITIES WILL ABDICATE.

The authorities are willing to obey the mandates of Castelar, but Spaniards will not consent to the direct surrender to the Americans. If Castelar and the Government of the United States insist upon this course, they will be forced to abdicate. The situation is extremely complicated and nobody can foretell the result.

There is no naval vessel of the United States in port. One British man-of-war is here. A number of Englishmen have arrived in Havana to look after their commercial interests in peril.

UNANIMOUS AGAINST THE SURRENDER.

It seems that President Castelar inquired by telegraph as to the state of popular feeling in Cuba on the settlement of the Virginius affair. The Captain General replied that the people were unanimously opposed to the steamer's surrender, but before the answer could be received at Madrid, Castelar telegraphed the terms of delivery in the port of Havana. This caused the greatest surprise among the Spaniards, who expected that a contrary course would be taken.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, IND.

Terrible Storm—Houses Blown Down—Trains Wrecked—Two Lives Lost.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, IND., December 4, 1873.

A terrible storm passed over this place last evening. At Laurel, houses were blown down, many unroofed and great amount of damage done, the exact extent of which cannot be ascertained, as all the wires in that direction are down. The passenger train north on the L. M. & I. Road was detained several hours by ties being across the track. The south bound freight struck a tree about fifteen miles south of here, wrecking the train badly, killing the engineer, Chas. McKibben and the fireman, John Ambrose, almost instantly and seriously injuring a brakeman, named Palmer.

FIRE RECORD.

Valuable Horses, Several Carriages, Sleighs, &c., Burned at Youngstown.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., December 4, 1873.

The barn of C. B. Wick, on Wick avenue, was burned to the ground last night, during the high winds. Six horses, four of them blooded, harness, several carriages and sleighs were all consumed. The loss is about $5,000; insured for $1,000. The fire started from the stove of the hostler, who was down town at the time.

Large Fire in Buchanan County, Mo.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., December 4.—Three of the principal business houses of the town of Laos, in this county, with their contents, were destroyed by fire last night. Loss $25,000 to $30,000. Insurance about $4,000; $400 in the North American, of Philadelphia, $2,400 in the Allemania, of Cleveland, and the balance in St. Joseph companies.

FORT WAYNE.

Effects of the Great Storm—Dwellings and Outbuildings Blown Over—Telegraph Lines Down—Trains Delayed and Wrecked.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, December 4, 1873.

Three days of steady rain ended last night in a terrific windstorm, unroofing houses and fairly carrying away barns and outhouses, tearing up trees by the roots and blowing down telegraph lines for miles. A car was blown off the side track and turned over, a few miles west of this city on the Wabash road. The fast line ran into the wreck, causing a delay of several hours. No one was injured. Trains on all roads were late, owing to trees being across the track.

Ohio Dental Association—Important Meeting Yesterday in Columbus.

COLUMBUS, December 4.—At the session of the State Dental Association the topics discussed were operations, the modes of operating and the material used in filling, with the administration of the chloroplatinates in the development of the teeth, and why dentistry has not received generally the recognition that it is justly entitled to receive. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, H. A. Smith, of Cincinnati; Vice Presidents, A. A. Blount, of Springfield, and J. A. Bauman, of Columbus; Recording Secretary, R. R. Johnson, of Cleveland; Treasurer, G. M. Deedy, of Oxford. Doctors Butler and Horton, of Cleveland, were elected members of the State Board of Dental Examiners.

A mass meeting of denfists was held to-day, at which resolutions were adopted requesting the Patent Committee of the State Dental Association to request the counsel in Cleveland to co-operate with the attorney in Cincinnati in resisting the claims brought against the Ohio dentists by the patentees of dental rubber, for alleged infringements of their patents. The expense of these suits to be paid by contributions from all the dentists in the State.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 4, 1873.

The following bills were introduced and laid on the table, to be referred to committees hereafter:

By Mr. BOREMAN, to complete the water highway from James River to the Ohio at the mouth of the Kanawha.

The bill directs the Secretary of War to lay out, construct, enlarge and improve a water way from tide water on the James river, at Richmond, Va., to the Ohio river at the mouth of the Kanawha river in West Virginia, by way of the James river and Kanawha Canals the James, Jackson, Greenbrier, New and Kanawha rivers, by canal, slack water sluices, or open navigation not less than seventy feet wide and seventy feet deep, with locks not less than one hundred and twenty-five feet long and twenty feet wide, and with a capacity for vessels of at least 280 tons burden. The States of Virginia and West Virginia are to convey to the United States their interest in the property or franchise of any corporation having claim to a continuous line of water communication projected and in part completed by the State of Virginia, and the cost of the work is then to be defrayed by the issuance and sale of United States ten-fifty 4½ per cent. bonds to the amount of $8,000,000. A provision is also made for the purchase by the Secretary of War of private stock in the James River and Kanawha Company at a price not exceeding twenty-five dollars per share, and also for the appointment of commissioners to equip, maintain and manage the said water-way when completed, one each to be appointed from the States of Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia.

By Mr. INGALLS, to construct a public building at Topeka.

By Mr. STEVENSON, to remove all political disabilities.

By Mr. LOGAN, to aid in the execution of the laws in Utah.

Mr. SHERMAN called up his bill for the redemption of the loan of 1858, and it was passed.

Mr. FERRY called up his resolution instructing the Finance Committee to report a bill providing a remedy for the existing monetary derangement, and addressed the Senate in favor thereof.

Mr. FERRY concluded his speech as follows: "Can there be hesitation? The gravity of the situation demands more than words; it challenges action. Over a million men are thrown out of employment at low average wages. This million-handed loss is a million dollars daily; prolonged for a year the account swells to hundreds of millions, and tells its fearful story. The strain and suffering failed need no words to voice their distressing want. The waste of energies the nation feels. Should it not, by personal pangs, individual loss is no national gain. Whoever can dismiss action cannot escape the responsibility. It bears with all the cumulative pressure of daily demands of relief. The appeal is to Congress. Let us act."

Mr. FERRY asked that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance when appointed.

Mr. ANTHONY moved that the Senate proceed to the election of Standing Committees. Agreed to. He also moved that the 34th rule be amended by adding a new committee, after that on Education and Labor, to be known as the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, and that two members be added to the Committee on Foreign Relations, Claims, and Education and Labor. Adopted.

The Senate then elected Standing Committees as follows:

Privileges and Election—Morton, chairman, Carpenter, Logan, Anthony, Alcorn, Mitchell, Ramsey, Hamilton, of Maryland, and Saulsbury.

Foreign Relations—Cameron, chairman, Morton, Hamilton, Howe, Frelinghuysen, Conkling, Schurz, Sherman, McCreery.

Finance—Sherman, chairman, Morrill, of Vermont; Scott, Wright, Ferry, of Michigan; Fenton and Bayard.

Appropriations—Morrill, of Maine, chairman, Sprague, Windom, West, Ames, Sargent, Allison, Stevenson and Dawes.

Commerce—Chandler, chairman, Spencer, Conkling, Buckingham, Boutwell, Gordon and Dennis.

Manufactures—Robertson, chairman, Sprague, Fenton and Stockton.

Agriculture—Frelingh

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1873.

SHAKESPEARE on the salary-grab law: "Out, damned spot!"

A CIVIL SERVICE examination will be held at Cincinnati to-day, to fill vacancies in the War, Treasury, Interior, and Post Office Departments.

AS NEARLY as seventy-seven is the equivalent of eighty-one, so is the unanimity of the Democratic party's indorsement of the back-pay steal.

IN the late election for Councilmen and ward officers, in this city, the Republicans elected their entire ticket in twenty-three and the Democrats in seven, while "Citizens'" tickets were elected in two, and in five wards parts of both tickets were chosen. The Councils are overwhelmingly Republican in both branches.

A SINGULAR instance of parallelism is to be found in the fact that neither ancient Sodom nor the modern Democratic party, as represented by its leaders in caucus, contained five righteous persons. Four was the exact number of those who voted against the nomination of the notorious FERNANDO WOOD for Speaker of the House.

THE Springfield *Republican* (Liberal) is severe on its friends. That paper says: "The fact is, that the average Democratic Congressman of the present era is one part rascal, and nine parts fool." How well these parties to the late lamented coalition do understand one another! Now let us hear the average Democratic Congressman's opinion of brother BOWLES.

ACCORDING to the Boston *Advertiser*, the variations in the alignment and level of the opposite lines in the Hoosac tunnel were so slight as to be absolutely insignificant. The error in the first was but seven-sixteenths of an inch, and in the latter of one inch and a quarter. In the whole history of engineering there has hardly been any feat of which the authors can be more justly proud.

"SOMETHING too much of this" crude ambition for platform notoriety. New York is afflicted with a young girl of sixteen, who is delivering lectures on her "Experiences as a Canvasser," with "Observations on Labor." Probably we shall next hear of some male prodigy of the mature age of six, enlightening the eager public with his experiences as a babe in arms, with observations on the genius nurse-maid.

REFERRING to MR. HERNDON'S recently published denial of the authorship of the life of President LINCOLN, in preparing which he has generally been supposed to have assisted Mr. LAMON, the Cincinnati *Gazette* says it learns from very good authority that the person who had most to do with its composition was F. S. BLACK, a son of ex-Attorney General BLACK. This information comes somewhat late in the day. The same fact was stated in these columns nearly two years ago.

SHALL the State own the railroads? is a question which a good many papers are discussing in the affirmative; considerable stress being laid on the fact that several European States have successfully built and run such roads in their own name. It turns out, however, that the expenses of these government railroads quite largely exceeds the expenses of those which belong to ordinary capitalists, for which reason the State authorities are now disposing of them to private parties. A very sensible thing to do, and containing a very instructive lesson for us to heed.

THE New York *Bulletin* publishes advices from nearly all the great business centres in the country, which show a decidedly improved condition of affairs. There is a buoyant feeling, both as regards money and merchandise, with a conviction that the general tendency of things, now, is to a sounder basis than before the panic. This, of itself, is confidence—a thing which for some time past has been as scarce as cash. Money is dear yet, and hard to get, at many points, it is true, and it is true also that there is considerable distress among the industrial classes; but it is something to know, over and above all, that, if the process of recuperation is slow and painful, it is sure and steady.

ON the Fourth of July, 1870, TWEED, who was then in the zenith of his power, exclaimed from the rostrum of Tammany to his host of followers: "At the next Presidential election we will elect our candidate by a vast majority, and when he has taken his seat we will introduce honesty and economy in all the branches of the Government." TWEED is now undergoing imprisonment for his crimes. The Democratic leaders were so emphatic in denouncing the back-pay before the late election, that doubtless some honest people were deceived into voting for Democrats in the belief that they were thereby serving the cause of public purity. Seventy-seven of eighty-one of these leaders the other day placed themselves squarely on the record in open vindication of the grab. Both of these cases are significant.

A CONTRACT has been made between the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Company and Hon. WALTER SHANLY, of Massachusetts, the engineer of the Hoosac tunnel, for the construction of the entire road. It will be 208 miles in length. Starting from a point on the Ohio River, opposite Wheeling, it will run in a northwesterly direction through Ohio to Sandusky, and thence to Toledo. The country through which it will pass is most excellent for agriculture, and is thickly settled by thrifty and intelligent people. Along a part of the line are inexhaustible beds of coal and of iron ore. Work was begun on the road late in the fall, and it will be pushed early in the spring. The road is to be completed in two years. There are some engineering difficulties, including several short tunnels, but they are nothing to what Mr. SHANLY has overcome at the Hoosac mountain.

THAT sturdy old patriot Colonel HECKER, who recently returned from a prolonged visit to "the Fatherland," is writing a series of letters for the Illinois *Staats Zeitung*, concerning his observations and experiences in Germany, and other matter of interest. With reference to our own financial condition Col. HECKER has the following suggestive remarks: First, that we shall find it more difficult every year to borrow money in Europe, partly because confidence in our enterprises has been seriously shaken, and partly because the financial budgets of the European governments have now reached a point where they exhibit an annual deficit of about $300,000,000, which has to be raised by new loans. European capitalists will, he considers, naturally prefer to invest in these new bonds of the various home governments instead of in foreign enterprises. Secondly, that as international commerce and traffic increases, the financial crisis of every other nation, and hence the occurrence of panics, must become more frequent, particularly if the attempt be made to remedy or cure financial distresses that have arisen out of a superfluity of paper values by the further creation of such values. This is a point which our currency inflationists would do well to think carefully about.

IT is the common boast of those who defend the abortion known as the new Constitution that comparatively few of the papers of the State oppose it. A fitting answer to this would be that but a very few of them support it. The rest are either lukewarm or so indifferent as to give it but a nominal support.

On the other hand, all the religious papers in the State oppose it, and for the best of reasons. Nearly all the papers in Philadelphia fight it. All of the Judges of the Supreme Court are against it, and so are nearly all the subordinate Judges in the State. All the leading lawyers of the State, who were not members of the Convention, are opposed to it; and it would be perfectly safe to say that nearly all the thinking, reflecting men of the State are likewise against it.

The demagogues are all for it; we admit that. They think it is popular, and they are always on what they guess to be the winning side. They have often been mistaken as to this point, however; and we think never more so than now. Their support of the instrument is one of the strongest arguments against it. We always feel safe when we know they are on the other side; and in this instance, whether successful or not, we shall always congratulate ourselves that we were on the side of the prudent, far-seeing and discreet men of the Commonwealth, rather than found consorting with such political scalawags as LILLEY and WOODWARD, or such humbugs as BUCKALEW and SIMPSON.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The tone of both the President's Message and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, is plainly against inflation. The latter would, however, allow the banks to use their reserves in emergencies, and the President distinctly recognizes the necessity of a currency that shall conform itself naturally to the varying needs of the business of the country. This, he suggests, shall be obtained by permitting the banks to issue notes on the pledge of public securities, with a check on over-issue in the shape of withdrawal of a portion of interest on the securities. If Executive recommendations, therefore, are to go for anything, there will be little probability of expansion in the currency. The measures suggested by the President and Secretary would, however, afford relief when relief is most needed, and that much may therefore be reasonably looked for.

A GREAT INTEREST PROGRESSIVE.

Jurists in almost every Christian country appear to be fully awake to the importance of something like a definite and well settled code of international law. Few readers need to be informed that at present no such code exists, and that until quite recently hardly any eminent authority on the subject would have been willing to concede the possibility of establishing such a code. Certain principles and rules for the regulation of international intercourse and relations have long been generally recognized as invested with a degree of binding force; but in view of the jealousy with which every great and powerful nation was disposed to guard its own sovereignty, and in the absence of any power authorized and able to take cognizance of acts of violation and to enforce conformity, the rules and regulations referred to could not be fairly regarded or described as constituting a code. The tendency at length apparent to develope the old principle into a system adapted to the more intimate associations existing among the nations, is, of course, in part the mere result of those more intimate relations which the progress of discovery and improvement has effected; but the tendency is besides in part the outcome of the more humane and refined civilization of the age.

As to the reality of the tendency there is no room for doubt. In September of the present year an International Institute for the Cultivation of International Law was established at Ghent in Belgium, and in October a conference attended by representatives of all the most important nations was held at Brussels, for the promotion of the same great object. Professor BLUNTSCHLI, the celebrated German jurist, who took a prominent part in both these meetings, has published a paper, in which he explains their character and purposes. The character of the Ghent Institute is, it seems, exclusively scientific, its purpose to form a permanent scientific body as an organ through which the civilized world may manifest its sense of right and justice. The institute consists of some fifty working members of various nationalities, each of the members being more or less distinguished for knowledge in one or more of the topics comprehended in the object of the institute, and that the influence of local politics and red tapeism may be completely excluded, diplomatists in the service of any government are not admitted to membership. Besides the immediate or working members there is or is to be an indefinite number of assistant members scattered over the various countries of the civilized world. The president, vice president, and general secretary of the institute are all eminent teachers of international law. At the next meeting in December, 1874, the subjects for discussion will be a statute for the formation and arrangement of "International Courts of Arbitration," the "Three Rules of the Treaty of Washington," etc. On each of the subjects proposed an elaborate report will be presented to the institute by a competent master of the topic.

At the very time in which this institute was being formed in Europe, a meeting in New York appointed a committee to promote the codification of international laws. Of this committee a celebrated American lawyer, Mr. D. D. FIELD, is chairman, and through his influence an international convention of leading men, chiefly jurists, met in Brussels, in October, for the purpose of discussing and organizing the project. Though this assembly had no direct practical result, there can be no doubt that its influence will prove a useful agency in maintaining the prevailing tendency so wide-reaching and powerful in favor of establishing a code by which most, if not all, controversies between nations may be adjusted without a resort to arms.

No one, we fancy, is foolish enough to expect this most desirable consummation at once. The preliminary difficulties to be overcome are not small, in the more inveteracy of the prejudices with which many of the statesmen now in active service regard the proposed revolution. Still greater difficulties exist in the dense ignorance of the masses in some of the nations concerned, and in their consequent inability to see reason and right on the side of an enemy, or folly and wrong on their own side. The professional soldiership which has been cultivated for ages in connection with standing armies may also be expected to interpose no trifling hindrances to the effectual application and administration of an international code, even if the most perfect one conceivable were fully settled and developed. But after all, the great change rests with the people, and as the people everywhere seem to be getting their rights and therefore the control of international affairs, the scheme is not hopeless or quixotic.

It is especially in consideration of this great interest, the avoidance of war, that Americans are bound to look at their present difficulty with Spain. Certainly they are not called upon in the interest of peace to forget self-respect or to surrender their flag to outrage. But they are called upon to be reasonable and magnanimous. They are bound to remember that if Spaniards are especially sensitive to American injuries, real or fancied, it is because for thirty or more years they have been accustomed by American acts to regard us as the enemies of their honor and power. Nor is it very surprising that Spaniards refuse to credit us with any sublimely elevated or evangelical motives in our remonstrances against the continuance of slavery in Cuba. Alas! they cannot help remembering that only a few years have passed since we denouncing foreigners for presuming to meddle with our "peculiar institution," were, on good grounds, believed to desire Cuba in the interest of the very abominations which we now call on Spaniards to put away as an outrage on humanity and civilization. *O quantum est in rebus inane!* said the ancient satirist, and, we fear, he would repeat it if he revisited the glimpses of the moon to-day.

As the plea of magnanimity, all we mean by it is that having been wronged by a weak nation like Spain, we are bound, for the sake of our own honor, not less than for the sake of the triumph of peace, to deal with Spain precisely as we should deal with a power equal in population and resources to ourselves. On the ground of urgent necessity, England, in the case of the steamboat Caroline, in 1837, disregarded our flag, and violated the sanctity of our soil. She apologized and we forgave her. Spain, under a necessity still more urgent, has offended us. Undoubtedly, without reference to the present form of the Spanish government, we might treat Spain with equal indulgence, and yet, neither lose self-respect nor incur the contempt of other nations. The mere duty of the great public to set a painful but creditable example, is an independent, but no trifling element in the situation, especially in connection with the history of our international relations in the past.

TAX ON PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The new Constitution provides that "all taxes shall be *uniform on the same class of subjects* within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax."

Under this provision all kinds of personal property will be subject to the same tax. Horses, Cows, Mules, and sheep are personal property. Under our present laws SHEEP have always been exempt from taxation; but under this new provision SHEEP will have to be taxed along with Horses and Cows, for County, School, Poor and Road taxes. Sheep belong to "the same class of subjects" as Horses and Cows, and the taxes to be uniform, must apply to all alike. The sheep-growers of the western counties of the State, who have heretofore profited by this exemption will, if the Constitution is adopted, have to pay the same rate of taxes on sheep as on other animals, and for the same purposes. It is for them to say whether they will subject themselves to this taxation or not. They are perfectly competent to impose it upon themselves; and they may rest assured that, once imposed, it will not be easily got off.

The exemption of sheep from taxation which has so long prevailed in this State, was indended as an encouragment to the sheep-growing interest; and the restoration of the tax upon them is a direct attack upon that interest. Let the sheep-growers decide for themselves.

IN the course of some observations concerning the contested seats in Congress, the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* savagely charges that the Republican majority "mean to push their power and malignity for the South to the utmost verge"—this in face of the fact that fifty-two adherents of the late rebel Confederacy, the Vice President thereof included, occupy seats in the present House of Representatives. In all history there has never been a finer illustration of clemency and magnanimity.

The Allentown *Chronicle* of December 2d, says: The Catasauqua Rolling Mill Company's officers issued a circular to their puddlers, yesterday, relative to the basis upon which they proposed to pay, and explaining the manner of fixing the price paid per ton. For the present, we believe, the puddlers were offered $4 50 per ton, and at a meeting of those workmen yesterday afternoon in the mill, they rejected the terms proposed. It is understood, unless our informant is mistaken, that for a day or two the Company will hold the offer open, when, if it is not accepted, the mill will be closed up for the winter.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Dried oysters are the latest things in the market.

The Democracy are spiritualists. At least they have turned the tables on themselves.

Baltimore has a large excess of females over males. But many of its males are often in excess.

Fighting in Ashantee is going on yet. It will continue so long as the pistols and Koffee hold out.

"One shall be taken and the other left." Not a family was saved entire from the lost Ville du Havre.

A Southern paper tersely says of a man who was kicked by a horse, "that his life was extinct for some time."

The Committee on Art at the late St. Louis fair to awarded the first premium for fruit in *water colors* to an *oil* painting.

The Democratic papers are already beginning to grumble about General Grant's "luck" in settling the Cuban controversy.

Creditable to Memphis. The teachers in the schools of that city have been allowed full pay for the time lost during the epidemic.

A New England physician says that the State prison convicts who are deprived of butter thereby became more subject to pulmonary consumption.

Good. Several leading ladies of fashion in New York city signify their intention of announcing that no wines will be served at their receptions this winter.

The Humboldt, Kansas *Independent* says: "One of our leading citizens has not had a white shirt on for seven years." He must have been put to hard shifts.

Where is this thing going to end? The St. Louis *Globe* has a review of the pork business of that city, and the chapter has for a motto, "'Tis Grease, but Living Grease no more."

A reporter of the New York *World* has discovered a restaurant where dinner can be had for five cents, and now the staff of that paper breathe easier, and hope to winter it through.

The list of patentable things seems to be unlimited, and the latest vagary of the office is the granting of the exclusive privilege of roasting persimmon seeds for coffee to a Georgia man.

Seventy-two colored emigrants from Florida, Georgia, and Tennessee sailed for Lieberia from New York a few days ago. They left under the patronage of the Colonization Society.

Yesterday was filled with the balmy airs of spring, but it is a little too early in the season to be worrying over the possibility of a short ice crop. We are inclined to think we shall have some smart night frosts yet.

There are about 20,000 persons in Canada who have emigrated from the United States and this class has some half dozen representatives in the Dominion Parliament, who are among the most influential men of that body.

An Illinois farmer missed a steer six weeks ago, and had given it up for lost. A day or two since it was found in the center of a large straw stack, "hearty as a buck," although it had for the whole time been without water. So it is said.

The hard times in Middle Georgia, we regret to see, have resulted in the foreclosing of hundreds of crop liens. Several large planters have had their stocks levied on, and cribs nailed up, and cotton seized by the sheriff for debts due their factors.

Sumner's Civil Rights Bill is needed. The largest tax-payer in Sullivan, Indiana, is a colored man, and in his family are the only colored children in the town. He is circulating a petition asking that his children be received into the public schools.

They have got a fat woman in Toledo who can't speak without rhyming. In all her conversation about the house, even in her orders to her servant girls, she uses poetry as the vehicle of her instructions. The mania seized her after a severe fit of sickness, and now she cannot get rid of it.

The latest business in Massachusetts is preparing pressed forest leaves for market. The leaves are placed between slips of brown paper, a certain number of the slips being fastened together at the edges, and forming what is called a book, each containing about a hundred leaves.

Factories for the manufacture of artifical butter from suet are starting up in various places. The manufacture of this substitute has been very successful in New York, and it is used largely by bankers and hotel keepers. It is said to be much superior in flavor to the poorer grades of butter.

There is peace in power; the men who speak
With the loudest tongues, do least;
And the surest sign of a mind that is weak
Is its want of power to rest.
It is only the lighter water that flies
From the sea on a windy day;
And the deep blue ocean never replies
To the sibilant voice of the spray.

One of the missing balloons which was floated out of Paris during the siege with a freight of letters and dispatches—orders from the Government of National Defence to its generals in the field, and messages of love and cheer, of sorrow and complaint from the suffering citizens to their friends outside, was recently found in a tree-top in the South African colony of Natal, which is over 5,000 miles due south from Paris. Where is Professor Wise's eastern current?

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The new Reformed Church of Sugar Grove, O., will be dedicated on the first Sabbath in December.

The Archbishop of Santiago, Chili, has presented the Pope in the name of his flock, with the sum of 2080 sterling.

Quite a revival influence is being felt in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Sharpsburg, Rev. J. J. McIlyar, pastor.

The new United Presbyterian Church of Cross Creek was dedicated last Sabbath. The services were interesting and profitable.

Messiah Evangelical Lutheran Church, Ninth street, have given Rev. Billheiser a unanimous call to become their pastor.

The city authorities of Dayton, O., have come into possession of the old United Brethren Church, and are fitting it up for a city prison.

The United Presbyterian Church, of Scotland, has built a church and two schoolhouses in Xeres, Spain, at an expense of £40,000.

The German Methodist Church, South-side, is having prosperity. We learn that a number are seeking pardon and uniting with the church.

Archbishop Ledochowski has been ordered to resign within a week from notice. He has received a letter from the Pope, exhorting him to firmness.

The Methodist Episcopal Churches in and about these cities will be supplied on Sunday by ministers who come to attend the missionary meeting.

Bishop J. W. Wiley will preach in Christ Church on Sabbath morning. The congregation may expect a rich Gospel treat from this able minister of Christ.

Queen Victoria, though the head of the Anglican Church, while on a recent visit to Dundee, Scotland, partook of the communion in a Presbyterian church.

The Presbyterian Church at Bellefield, Pittsburgh, Pa., has extended a call to Mr. Holland, a student in Princeton College. The young man was originally a Moravian.

Bishop R. S. Foster will preach at Union Church, Allegheny City, on Sabbath next. The Bishop, with others, is here in the interests of the missionary cause of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The successive pastors of a Unitarian church in Baltimore are said to be as follows: Furness, Bellows, Sparks, Blazup and Burnap. And yet that church does not believe in the doctrine of hell-fire!

Rev. E. L. Dashiel will preach in South Common Methodist Episcopal Church, Allegheny City, on Sabbath morning next. This eloquent divine devotes his time to the important work of missions.

J. D. Herr, formerly of Pittsburgh, but more recently pastor of the Baptist Church at Oil City, has resigned his position. It is rumored that he will accept the pastorship of the Baptist Church at Meadville.

We learn from the *Interior* that efforts are being made to persuade Rev. Jas. Bennett, D. D., to resume the pastorate of the United Presbyterian Church at Keokuk, Iowa, where the Doctor is very highly esteemed.

An eccentric but popular preacher observed, one Sunday, in church, a man sleeping whom he knew, and whose wife was sitting beside him. The doctor called out to the latter, "Go home, Betty, and bring John's night-cap."

The United Presbyterian Church at McKeesport, is growing under the efficient labors of their pastor, the Rev. Mr. Elder. Mr. Elder is an earnest worker, and has the confidence and respect of the people of the community.

Dr. Dollinger pronounces the report that he had abandoned his heretical views with respect to Papal pretentions "an Ultramontane lie." The Emperor of Germany has recently conferred on the Doctor the order of the Red Eagle.

Walton Methodist Episcopal Church gave the Rev. Mr. Hollingshead, their pastor, a donation, not long since. Such tokens of respect are valued very highly, not so much for their value as the spirit in which the gifts are made.

Rev. William M. Coleman, pastor of the First United Presbyterian Church, South-side, has been with his congregation twelve years. Evidently a change is not desirable, either with pastor or people, when ministers remain so long.

The Fifth Methodist Church (Soho), Rev. Mr. Colhoner, pastor, has recently erected two fine houses, one in which the pastor lives and one for rent. The congregation is only some five years old, but possesses the elements of strength.

Rev. J. K. Cramer, pastor of the Baptist Church, Elizabeth, Pa., has been favored with considerable success in his work. This congregation has a number of earnest workers, who are always seeking opportunity to extend the cause.

Rev. J. W. Rutledge, an aged and honored minister of the Methodist Church, residing at No. 52 Roberts street, this city, fell on his steps, a few days since, and hurt himself badly but not seriously. He is now able to be about the house.

Fifth-avenue M. E. Church, M. J. Montgomery, pastor, is prospering. A meeting has been in progress for over three weeks. Congregations are greatly enlarged, about twenty-five have been converted, and the church very much quickened.

A fresh sentence has been pronounced against Archbishop Ledochowski, by the German government, for continuing unlawfully to institute priests. He is condemned to two years' imprisonment and an additional fine of 5,400 thalers.

Rev. B. F. Woodburn, pastor of the Baptist Church, Allegheny City, is meeting with prosperity in his congregation, and in his Sabbath School. Mr. Woodburn is devoted to the cause in which he labors, and has the co-operation of his people.

A clergyman being annoyed by some of his audience going out while he was preaching, took for his text, "Thou art weighed and found wanting." Soon after commencing his discourse he said, "You will please pass out as fast as you get weighed."

Communion services will be held in the First Methodist Church, South-side, next Sabbath. The Rev. J. B. Lucas, pastor, has been much encouraged of late on receiving a number into the church. Congregations are large and attentive to the preaching.

The Methodist Church at McCoy's station, Jefferson county, Ohio, (Muskingum District), will be dedicated to the worship of God on Sabbath, December 28, 1873. Alexander Clark and J. B. Walker are expected to conduct the services. The friends from other charges and the adjacent community are requested to attend.

A meeting now in progress in Port Perry, R. Morrow, pastor, has already resulted in great good. The meeting began about one week ago, and there have been twenty conversions and as many additions to the church. Every night there are from eight to thirteen at the altar, and the meeting is still increasing in interest.

Drs. Storrs and Buddington's Congregational Churches, Brooklyn, have adopted resolutions providing for calling a National Council, to take action upon the recent declaration of Plymouth Church, Mr. Beecher denying the right of one Congregational Church to make inquiry into the government, polity, belief or deportment of another.

Rev. William Collier, D. D., pastor of the Methodist Church, Connellsville, Pa., is having success in his charge. The church is gradually increasing in interest and in public favor. Dr. Collier has been preaching over fifty years, and is still more youthful in spirits than many ministers of forty. He thinks that a cheerful spirit is one of the qualifications of a minister. We think so too.

Five delegates to the Evangelical Alliance meeting in this country were on their way back to Europe on the ill-fated steamer Ville Du Havre: Judge Peckham, of the Court of Appeals, and his wife; Mrs. Warstall, Miss Buckly, R. A. Witthaus, Jr.; Colodion, the artist, Mr. Waite, Mr. Cramer, a large family of the Hunters; others of Sigourney, Edgar and Spafford. These and other names indicate the broad range over which the sorrow spreads its despair and gloom.

John Kost, formerly of Adrian College, has recently delivered a course of scientific lectures at Jacksonville, Ill., of which the papers speak in glowing colors. We quote: "Dr. Kost has proven himself a thinker, analyzing carefully, cautiously, the great questions to which he has given his life, and his lectures have not only been intensely interesting, but filled with instruction, that, to thoroughly digest and apply, is invaluable. We hope that at some future time he will give the people of this city other opportunities to listen to him."

We announce the death of father David Scott, who passed into his rest on the 28th of November, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He was one of the good men of the church, known by a wide circle of friends and esteemed wherever known. Quiet, patient, faithful, loving always, his life was hid with Christ in God. In the Methodist denomination especially he will be lamented. For several years his home has been with his beloved son-in-law, W. J. Troth, of Pittsburgh. His affectionate companion survives him and abides in the Gospel.

STATE NEWS.

Mr. William Faesig died in Lancaster on the 1st inst., at a ripe age of eighty-one years.

During the month of November two persons were killed and nineteen injured in the coal mines of Luzerne county.

A Lehigh countian has a collection of almanacs, embracing one for each year from 1731 to 1873, with one or two exceptions.

Six years ago a Berks county farmer lost his watch. Last week it was ploughed up in a field, and is now running on full time.

A Delaware county cook prepared a lot of dahlia bulbs in mistake for white beets, and some of them were eaten, with but little deleterious effects.

The Scranton *Republican*, one or the newsiest dailies in the anthracite region, appears in a complete new dress, and is ever so much better in looks.

An Allentown German, while hunting, mistook a skunk for a rabbit—and the victory was not with the strong—though the German was the strongest after the battle.

Peter Bower, a soldier of the war of 1812 died at Landisburg, Perry county, on last Saturday. This is the third death of veterans of 1812 in that place within the last few months.

In Lancaster city a colored boy named John Book was stabbed four times, until his bowels protruded, by Charles Fisher, a drunken white boy, aged nineteen years. The deed was done, it is said, without the slightest provocation.

A disease similar to the epizoaty of last year is prevailing among the horses in some parts of Chester county. Fears are entertained that we shall see a repetition of this dread horse disease.

A Montgomery county paper says that a disease called cholera is prevailing among the swine in portions of that county and Chester. Several farmers have lost a number of fine hogs from the disease.

Mrs. Godshalk, wife of Hon. William Godshalk, one of the associates judges of Bucks county, died at her residence, near Doylestown, on Saturday. This makes the second judge of Bucks county court in whose family a similar death has occurred during the past week.

The Greensburg *Tribune and Herald* says: A most brutal and cold-blooded murder was committed on last Sabbath evening about eight or nine o'clock, in Franklin township, this county, about two and a half miles west of Murrysville. A man named Joseph Carr, a shoemaker, about sixty years of age, while sitting in his shop on that evening was struck on the head with a heavy bludgeon and his throat cut from ear to ear with one of his own shoemaker knives, and thus killed. His pockets were rifled of their contents, and he was then left by the murderer. Suspicion rested on a young man named Samuel Beighley, who had been working with Carr until the Thursday previous. Beighley was found about three o'clock Monday morning, sleeping in the house of a man named South. The reason why Beighley was suspected was because his coat was found in the shoemaker's shop with blood on it. When he was arrested he had the murdered man's coat with him. Some $25 in money which had been taken from the deceased was also found upon his person. We understand he confessed that he was one of the two who had committed the deed, that another man—name not given—had struck Carr on the head and that he, Beighley, had cut his throat, and he showed the knife to the coroner with which he had done the deed. He was brought to town, and lodged in jail, on Monday evening to await his trial. Beighley is only about twenty-one years of age and appears to be as unconcerned as though he had done nothing very wrong.

The Pottsville *Miner's Journal* says: "We are informed by a competent authority that for the last few days the iron trade has worn a better appearance than at any time since September. There are more bidders, and buyers are less anxious to sell. One of the effects of this bettered state of affairs is the probable starting of the Port Carbon mill in a short time."

The Human Kitchen and Its Waiters Dumb

The body is supplied with aliment by means which connect the stomach and its auxiliaries with the venous system, and, so to speak, perform the office of dumb waiters in a restaurant. In other words, these media of communication between the animal kitchen and its dependants supply to each member and organ, near or remote, the quantity and kind of sustenance required to keep it going. When the stomach is deranged in its functions the dumb waiters inert or obstructed, it is the peculiar province of Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters to strengthen and regulate them. Hence its marvellous cures of chronic indigestion, and the emaciation, debility and langnor which are generally its concomitants. It is, moreover, a powerful alterative and corrective, and the rapidity with which it checks irregularities of the liver and bowels, and braces and invigorates the nervous system, is a marvel, not only to the general public, but to professional men.

DRY GOODS.

McKEE'S

THE

Great Cash Sale!

OF

DRY GOODS,

AT

Panic Prices,

STILL CONTINUES.

Greater Reductions.

Real Bargains.

A. D. McKEE,

No. 59 Market Street,

BARKER'S OLD ESTABLISHMENT.

Jas. Caldwell & Co.

Have just received and are now offering the most complete

Stock of Medium and Fine

Dress Goods

On Exhibition in this Market.

Bonnet, Ponson, Tapasier and Bellon's

BLACK SILK.

CHENEY BROTHERS' CELEBRATED

AMERICAN SILK,

In Black and Cloth Shades.

All the New Shades in PLAIN SILKS for Suits and Evening Wear.

Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres, Brilliantеens, Irish and French Poplins, Repps, French Merinos, Cashmeres, Biarretz, Diagonal Drap D' Franc, Drap D' Ete, Black Silk Warp Cashmeres, And Henrietta Cloths.

ALL THE DESIRABLE FABRICS IN

Black Material

FOR DEEP MOURNING.

PONSON'S BLACK SILK MANTILLA

Velvet, Velveteen and Plushes

FOR TRIMMINGS, &c.

Fine Laces, Gimps and Trimmings.

New Styles Sacques, Dolmas and Redingotes.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Chintzes, Blankets and Flannels

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, REPELLANTS, &C.

118 and 120

Federal Street Allegheny.

PANIC PRICES.

Comforts, Blankets, Lace Curtains, Upholstery Goods

GREATLY REDUCED FOR 30 DAYS.

CALL AND SEE PRICES.

E. EDMUNDSON & SON'S

55 MARKET STREET.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

Autumn, 1873.

McElroy & Dickson,

No. 54 WOOD STREET,

Offer to their Customers and the Trade generally, their

FALL STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS

Now in Store and to arrive.

Large Lines of Goods

Are offered at Prices

As Low as Before the War,

And Retailers can now supply themselves at Bottom Values.

SEPTEMBER 5th,

1873.

FANCY GOODS.

FANCY GOODS

AND

TOYS.

C. Yeager & Co.

Invite the attention of Wholesale Buyers to their very large and well selected stock of the above goods, which we will sell at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES,

FOR CASH.

No. 110 Market St

Wholesale Departments, Up-Stairs.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.

Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

OTTO A. BERRY, President.

JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.

D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.

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John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

DRY GOODS.

Popular Prices

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S

AT 12½ CENTS.

Barred Flannels.

At 18¾c. Heavy Grey Twilled Flannel.
At 25c. Yard wide Country Flannel.
Heavy Country Flannels, Rob Roy Flannel.
Opera Flannels, Blue Flannels.

AT 6¼ CENTS.

Good Prints.

At 8¾c. the Best Calicos.
Table Linens cheap.
Good Bargains in Cloths, Cassimeres and Jeans.
Blankets, Coverlets, Shawls.
Cloaks, Sacques, and

Seasonable Goods.

Sheetings, Muslins, Crash, Towels, Tickings, Checks, Table Damasks, Napkins, Shirt Fronts, &c., &c.

Carpets, Druggets, *OIL CLOTHS,*

And a Full and Complete Stock of

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

At Popular Prices,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny

CARD.

The reduction in values that has taken place within the past few weeks in all kinds of Dry Goods has been enormous: prices of everything, both in Foreign and Domestic Goods, have declined so much that goods are selling to-day at much lower prices than ever before in the history of the Dry Goods Trade.

We are pleased to announce to our customers and friends that we have fortunately been able to take advantage of the decline in the Eastern markets, and have purchased very largely at the reduced prices and are now prepared to offer, and are now offering some of the most decided bargains that have ever been offered in this market. Our largely increased sales for the last few weeks convince us that the public appreciate our endeavors to furnish them GOODS AT LOW PRICES. That we are offering the bargains we represent all who favor us with a call will be convinced of. Ohr stock is unusually full and complete. The goods are all new and fresh, and the prices at least thirty per cent. lower than the goods have been sold within the last ten years. We are determined to move our immense stock as rapidly as possible, and will make prices that cannot fail to do it,

A. W. ERWIN & Co

Nos. 172 and 174

Federal St., Allegheny,

AND

26 Fifth Avenue Pittsburgh.

Mackeown, Thompson & Co.

Successors to W. MACKEOWN & BRO.,

Wholesale

Drugs and Oils

195 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MWF

DRY SILLERY AND EXTRA

CHARLES HEIDSIECK CHAMPAGNES.

For Sale by the LEADING WINE MERCHANTS and GROCERS. MWF

Strength is Security!

ASSETS $10,000,000 GOLD.

Royal Insurance Company,

OF LIVERPOOL.

COFFIN, KELLOGG & CO., Agents,

Cor. Third avenue and Wood Pittsburgh, Pa.

MWF

ATWOOD & McCAFFREY,

COR. THIRD AVE. AND LIBERTY ST.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

IRON PIPE FITTERS AND BRASS FOUNDERS,

AGENTS FOR A. S. CAMERON & CO.'

STEAM PUMPS.

ROLLING MILLS, BLAST FURNACES, OIL REFINERIES AND MANUFACTORIES GENERALLY, PROMPTLY FITTED UP.

MWF

DRY GOODS.

Dec. 2---TUESDAY---Dec. 2

WM. SEMPLE.

AT 18¾ CENTS.

HEAVY BLACK ALPACAS,

Newly Opened.

AT 31 AND 37½ CENTS.

Heavy Black Poplins

Extra Weight and Lustre.

At 27c. Black Alpacas, superior weight and color.
At 30c. Black Alpacas, " " " "
At 32c. Black Alpacas, " " " "
At 40, 50 and 62½c. Black Alpacas, superior weight and color.
At 25, 30 and 37½c. Colored Poplins.

AT 8, 10 AND 12½c.

FANCY DRESS GOODS.

SATTEENS and SPRIGS, all the new shades, extra value.

BLACK SILKS,

EXTRA VALUE.

Velveteens at 70c.
Black Waterproof at 75c.
Black, Blue and Gold Mixed Waterproof.

Every Department full and complete, to which the attention of our customers is respectfully invited.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

DELAWARE

Mutual

SAFETY

Insurance Co.

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated 1835

PHILADELPHIA, November 12, 1873.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter.

Premiums received from November 1st, 1872 to October 31st, 1873.

On Marine and inland risks....$880,407 99
On Fire Risks....249,150 52 — $1,138,558 51

Premiums on policies not marked off November 1, 1872.... 451,519 71

$1,590,078 72

Premiums marked off as earned from November 1, 72 to October 31, 73.

On Marine and Inland Risks....809,724 89
On Fire Risks....168,073 10 — $1,033,797 99

Interest during same period, salvages, etc.... 148,167 83

Losses, Expenses, etc., during the year as above.... 1,181,965 82

Marine and Inland Navigation.

Losses....726,249 79

Fire Losses.

Losses by Boston Fire November 9 and 10, '72....$779,266 96
Other Fire Losses....50,125 64 — 829,392 60

Return Premiums.... 85,724 45

Reinsurances.... 61,877 04

Agency charges, Advertising, Printing, &c.... 62,504 89

Taxes.... 21,096 19

Expenses.... 94,779 27

$1,386,546 23

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.

November 1, '73.

$100,000 United States 6 per cent. loan, 1897.... $ 108,750 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loans.... 212,360 00
325,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loans, (exempt from tax) 327,325 00
164,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loans.... 167,280 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.... 19,400 00
26,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.... 23,750 00
25,000 Western Penn Railroad Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds, (Penn R. R. guaranteed

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, December 4, 1873.

The market in this city is still very erratic in its movements, and rates are scarcely quotable, the banks are carrying their usual customers and at usual rates, but the customers of the "street" find it almost impossible to get money on any terms; good manufacturing and railroad paper, given legitimately for supplies, is offered at 1½ to 2 per cent. a month with no takers. Commercial transactions have become of so meagre a nature that the profession of broker is somewhat of a sinecure.

The Comptroller of the currency has in his report to Congress, made some valuable suggestions in regard to banking which merit special consideration. The Clearing House Association of New York are evidently in full accord with Mr. Knox on one point at least. In their recommendations to the banks they forbid the paying of interest on deposits directly or indirectly, and the Comptroller writing on the same subject says:

"The evils resulting from the payment of interest upon deposits are by no means confined to the city banks. It may be safely said that this custom, which prevails in almost every city and village in the Union, has done more than any other to demoralize the business of banking. State banks, private bankers, and associations under the guise of savings banks, everywhere, offer rates of interest upon deposits which cannot safely be paid by those engaged in legitimate business. National banks, desirous of retaining the business of their dealers, also make similar offers, and the result is not only an increase of the rates of interest paid by business men, but, as a consequence, investments by unsuccessful banks, bringing ultimate loss both upon the shareholders of the bank and the depositors."

It seems to us that this is going to the extreme in denouncing the system of paying interest on deposits as wholly wrong, and that it is not the system but its *abuse* that has caused the difficulty. Any banker knows that an account that carries a balance never under $5,000 is of more value than one that has a balance of $20,000 one day and nothing the next. If, then, one account is of more value to a bank than another, why is it not proper for the bank to give value received for the benefits received?

That the banks have been paying too much on daily balances, and with too little discrimination as to the nature of the account itself, will be admitted, and that the reform needed is, in fact, a *reform*, not a *destruction* of the practice.

Mr. Boutwell, in his lecture on finance, recommends that Congress pass a law forbidding National banks paying interest on deposits, a measure which has many advocates, but advocates that are interested in seeing the law passed in the interest of private banking houses, for the immediate and legitimate result would be that the deposit lines of the National banks would be drawn off to such trustworthy bankers as paid interest on the accounts entitled to compensation.

The only equitable and proper way of reaching and correcting the evil is for Congress to pass a law taxing impartially the deposits of all banks on which interest is paid. Such a measure would reach all banks alike, and not discriminate against those organized under the Currency act, as would the law suggested by Mr. Boutwell. As to the proper rate of taxation on interest deposits, it should be sufficient to make it undesirable for reliable institutions to pay interest, so that if deposits were drawn off to banks not reliable, induced thereto by the interest paid, the depositors would do so with a full understanding of the reasons and at their own risk. Of such a law, the Comptroller says, such legislation, if rigidly enforced, will have the effect not only to reduce the rate of interest throughout the country, but will, at the same time, prevent the illegitimate organization of savings banks, the organization of which should be allowed only upon the condition that the savings of the people shall be carefully and prudently invested, and the interest arising therefrom, after deducting reasonable expenses, distributed from time to time to the depositors and to no other persons whatsoever.

By the monthly report of the public debt for November we learn that the debt was increased during the month $9,028,576 84. The total principal of the debt outstanding is $2,217,679,753 71, on which there is due and unpaid of interest $38,388,725 47, giving a total of principal and interest of $2,255,018,481 18. There was at the same time cash in the Treasury, of coin, $83,700,987 44; of currency, $1,296,440 28, exclusive of $20,150,000 of special deposits for redemption of certificates, making the total of cash in the Treasury $105,156,427 72, reducing the total debt, less cash in the Treasury, to $2,150,862,053 99. Debt less amount in the Treasury 1st of November, 1873, $2,141,833,476 62—showing an increase during the past month of $9,028,576 84. Decrease of debt since March 1, 1873, $90,818,947 07. Decrease of the debt since March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1873, $368,082,559 48. Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding, $64,623,512; interest accrued and not yet paid, $1,165,187; interest paid by the United States, $20,447,986 26; interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc., $4,545,653; balance of interest paid by the United States, $15,902,538.

In April last, shortly after the list of commercial paper, giving names of drawers and indorsers, which was stolen from the Safe Deposit Company was published, we remarked that there was a rumor on the street, which at the time came to us well authenticated, that there were some forged names on the list, or at least claimed to be forged by the parties liable. For this statement we were taken roundly to task by the bank interested, who denied the truth of the report. During the hearing of the motion for a new trial of the convicted bond robbers a few days since, one of the attorneys in the case took occasion to make the following remarks:

"Your Honor intended to say that the notes could be recovered upon, but the effect upon the jury was that they were valueless. I happen to know that one of the notes was a forgery, and that the name of the speaker who is now addressing you was forged."

Further comment is needless.

—The following table shows the prices of railroad stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, corner of Fourth avenue and Wood streets:

December 4, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
Canton	53	53	53	53	53	53
Western Union Tele'h	70¾	70¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	70¼
Quicksilver	29	29	29	29	29	29
Pacific Mail	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Adams Express	48	48	48	48	48	48
Wells Fargo Express	—	—	65	—	65½	—
American Express	—	—	49	—	49	—
United States Express	—	—	95	—	95	—
New York Central	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Erie	16	16	16	16	16	16
Michigan Central	93	93	93	93	93	93
Michigan Southern	72¾	72¾	71¾	71¾	72¾	72¾
Illinois Central	96	96	96	96	96	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Chicago & Northwestern	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	40
Do preferred	70	70	70	70	70	70
Rock Island	—	—	94½	94½	94½	94½
St. Paul	39	39	39½	39½	39½	39½
Do preferred	—	—	73	73	73	73
Wabash	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Do preferred	—	—	75	—	75	—
Fort Wayne	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio and Mississippi	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½
Union Pacific	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicago and Alton	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
Boston, Hartf'd and Erie	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Harlem	116½	—	116½	—	116½	—

—The following are the quotations for Government and State bonds received by wire from New York to-day:

	Morn.	Noon.	Even'g.
1881, coupons	118¾	117¾	117¾
5-20s, 1862	110¾	110¾	110¾
5-20s, 1864	112	112	112
5-20s, 1865	112¾	112½	112¾
5-20s, new	116	116	116
5-20s, 1867	116¾	117	116¾
5-20s, 1868	116¾	116½	116¾
10-40s	109¾	109¾	109¾
10-40s, coupons	110¾	110	109¾
Currency 6s	109¾	109½	109¾
New 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾
STATE BONDS.			
Tennessees	74¾	74¾	74¾
Tennessees, new	—	74	75
South Carolina, July	—	9¾	
South Carolinas, April	—	30	
Missouri 6s	—	90½	91

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, December 4, 1873.

The receipts by river and rail the past twenty-four hours indicate the following as the supply of the leading commodities for this market:

Flour, bbls	511
Apples, bbls	150
Butter, pkgs	26
Potatoes, bushels	371
Bacon, tcs	31

Oats, sacks..... 1,549
Corn, sacks..... 49
Rye, sacks..... 52
Hay, tons..... 14468
Oil, bbls..... 4 80 92

As will be seen by a comparison with the receipts of yesterday, there was an increase in flour, corn and oats, while in the others given above there was a great falling off. Although the weather was fine and spring-like, and the rivers in first-class boating order, the market closed the general impression and ruling rather quiet, with scarcely a large enough volume of business to establish quotations. We therefore omit our usual review in detail and give only the feeling in the principal branches, together with the prices, amount, as follows:

APPLES—The receipts have fallen off and prices are again firm, although unchanged.

CHEESE—The market is improving, with a good demand, and the stock on hand is liberal. The quotations are: Young America 13c; ruling; New York Goshen 15@16c; Ohio dairy 12@13c; factory, September make 14@15c; sweitzer 16@18c.

DRIED FRUIT—The market is active for peaches at quotations, but for apples the feeling is quiet. Bright apples sell at 6@8c. Peaches, halves, 10 to 12c per lb.

EGGS—The market is rather active for strictly fresh, which are quoted at 28@30c per dozen, but for pickled the feeling is dull, with sales at 15@25c.

FLOUR—Under the influence of a fair local demand from the city and country, prices are firm, although unchanged. The receipts have fallen off, which fact is not without its effect.

GROCERIES—The trade continues quiet, with the demand entirely confined to the wants of local dealers. An improvement is not anticipated much before the first of the year. Coffee continues firm, while there is a good feeling for sugars. Below are the quotations in the leading articles:

COFFEE—Choice Rio 26¾@27c; good to prime 25½; fair to good 24@25½c; Costa Rica, roasted 26c; loose 23¾c.

SUGAR—Patent cut loaf 12c; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated 11¾c; Standard A 10¾c; B 10¾c; Ex C 10¾c.

TEAS—Young Hyson 50c@$1 10 ₱ lb; Gunpowder 55@$1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 00 ₱ lb; Japan 55c@$1 00 ₱ lb; Colong 50@55c ₱ lb; fancy $1 00 ₱ lb; Souchong 75@85c ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans 70@72c; prime 65@66c.

Syrups—Extra White Drips 70c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amber 60@65c; lower grades 35@40c, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina 8¾c; Patna 8c; Rangoon 7¾c.

Sugar-cured—Selling at 33@35c.

Dried Beef—Nos. 3 and 6, 7c ₱ lb.

Ox Meat—4, and B, 6½c ₱ lb.

Lard—Star, 8½c ₱ lb; sterline, 14c ₱ lb; mould, 9½c.

GRAIN—The feeling in the grain market remains about the same as last reported. There is a continued firm feeling for corn and oats, although prices have undergone no change. The following is the selling rate for the descriptions named:

Wheat—The market continues firm, at the late prime Red Winter at $1 45@1 47; Amber $1 55; and White at $1 60.

Oats—The market remains firm, with sales at the following rates: Mixed at 46c; and prime white at 48@50c per bushel.

Corn—Shelled is held firm at 58@60c; new ear 60; old 62@65c.

Rye—The market was quiet here. The nominal rate is 75c.

Barley—The market is still reported in an unsettled condition, and it is difficult to obtain correct quotations. We therefore give $1 25@1 40 as the nominal price.

PROVISIONS—The bacon and provision trade remains unchanged, the feeling being quiet, and our principal dealers are only filling orders to meet the home demand, with an occasional shipment to the country. As the prices remain steady and unchanged we therefore omit quotations.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, December 4, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.	Mules.	No.hd.
Thursday, Nov. 27th	600	1958	200	....	....	....
Friday, " 28th	425	4950	210	....	....	....
Saturday, " 29th	766	2100	400	15	....	....
Monday, " 1st	900	5000	1400	17	17	....
Monday, Dec. 1st	620	4800	1800	15	....	....
Tuesday, " 2d	1460	2600	2200	12	....	....
Wednesday, " 3d	Till noon nothing on Yard Masters book.					
Total	4631	21105	6210	105	34	
Last week	6356	24700	6625	35	34	

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.	Mules.	No.hd.
Thursday, Nov. 27th	1872	4600	1600	....	....	....
Friday, " 28th	660	3000	800	....	....	....
Saturday, " 29th	669	4825	900	30	....	....
Monday, Dec. 1st	1925	5410	800	....	....	34
Tuesday, " 2d	2555	6775	1815	....	....	....
Wednesday, " 3d	Till noon nothing reported.					
Total	5101	28110	4015	90	34	
Last week	5491	25365	2630	75	85	

Cattle.

As will be seen by report above the arrivals of cattle for the week ending to-day, have been light. The quality of the offerings is better than those usually here, there being a good many droves from southern Ohio and Kentucky which passes generally sends the best cattle that offers in this market.

Last week trade ruled moderately active at a slight decline from prices of the previous week, but there was no heavy run of cattle, and the market closed at the last of the week with everything sold and shipped out.

This week, as above stated, the run has been light. The attendance of buyers is good and all seemingly anxious to purchase, though they seem to go at about last week's figures. Thus, dealers are unwilling to concede, as both Eastern and Western advices report a better market. On Monday and Tuesday, owing to the distance, not any cattle were bought for shipment to the leading eastern markets, the transactions being limited to the sale of small cattle to the country trade. Most of them went at a slight advance over previous prices.

On Wednesday the market opened firm with a fair number of cattle offering. Trade ruled active throughout the day at a sharp advance of ¼c. Dealers say a bunch of fancy cattle would sell at $6 25 per hundred lbs, but at the same time consider $6 per hundred top price for shipping purposes. At this writing most of the offerings are sold and the prospect is the market will close firm. Following are the current rates:

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth	$6 00
Extra 1,300 lbs	5 50 to 5 75
Prime 1,200 lbs	5 25 to 5 25
Fair 1,100 lbs	4 25 to 4 50
Fair 1,000 lbs	3 75 to 4 00
Common	3 00 to 3 50
Bulls	2 00 to 3 00
Cows	3 00 to 4 50
Heifers	4 00 to 5 00

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs for the week ending to-day, have been fair. The quality has generally been good. At the time of closing our last report the market was active at $4 50 for choice tops. Since then prices have gradually advanced in a firm and active market, until $4 90 for tops was reached. At this figure most of the sales of top hogs was made on Monday and Tuesday. On Wednesday, while trade was active, prices ruled a shade lower, owing, no doubt, to the free arrivals and unfavorable weather for slaughtering purposes. As this writing the prospect is that prices will go lower. Following are the current rates:

	Prices.
Extra Philadelphia	$ 4 85
Prime	4 70@4 75
Yorkers	4 50@4 65
Common	4 00@4 25

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep this week have been light. The quality of the stock offering fair. Market active for wethers and strong at an advance of from ¼ to ½c per hundred lbs. Good sheep sell soon after arrival. One bunch of fancy sheep averaging 140 lbs sold at $5 75. On the whole trade is better than for some time. Following are about the figures at which the different grades sell:

Extra, 100 lbs fine wool	$5 00
Extra, 90 " "	4 75
Prime, 85 " "	4 50
Prime, 80 " "	4 00@4 25

Cattle.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
18	15,840	$4 00@4 10		20,900	$3 75
18	21,420	4 62	18	21,190	4 75
18	24,930	5 00	1	1,830	2 00
16	15,650	4 00	1	15,100	4 00
16	24,250	5 10	9	9,520	4 37
20	22,160	5 10	16	17,500	4 60
9	9,890	4 37	7	7,570	2 50
16	20,460	5 00	17	19,350	4 00
36	35,070	5 75	1	1,070	2 00
3	2,460	2 75	14	14,350	4 00
3	3,020	3 00	107	121,300	5 00
49	per head	90 00			

Hogs.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
18	14,050	$4 05	90	19,110	$5 60
22	2,290	4 25	50	10,070	4 30
22	4,010	4 15	127	27,330	4 25
90	27,220	4 65	121	28,250	4 25
58	12,980	4 10	60	13,150	4 25
126	26,100	4 25	103	22,180	4 30
74	19,370	4 70	65	10,000	4 25
74	9,370	4 40	153	20,620	4 37
214	35,710	4 15	170	25,630	4 20
26	7,080	4 05	22	6,200	4 65
20	6,680	4 70	26	6,060	4 50
103	22,510	4 60	20	4,450	4 75
67	8,910	4 30			
117	24,600	4 45	131	27,880	4 50
117	22,070	4 10	144	28,610	4 50
19	3,720	4 75	21	54,450	4 50
88	23,560	4 60	122	24,380	4 60
119	24,950	4 65	76	17,550	4 40
84	14,590	4 85	36	8,130	4 85
42	9,880	4 40	36	8,300	4 60
46	9,050	4 50	36	16,950	4 60
94	22,920	4 80	85	22,720	4 85
227	54,370	4 50	94	16,900	4 85
74	5,290	4 70	6	1,020	4 85
101	18,730	4 50	28	6,350	4 80
89	19,290	4 60	29	6,810	5 00
147	35,050	4 60	24	11,540	4 60
70	1,456	4 60	27	6,190	4 60
19	3,645	5 00	14	3,430	5 00
125	22,690	4 60	76	14,220	4 60
58	11,130	4 60	55	13,710	4 65
79	19,510	4 25	181	16,090	4 40
249	48,450	4 60	66	16,700	4 85
16	4,230	4 90	36	8,730	4 60
10	3,890	4 85	46	9,450	4 40

HAZLEWOOD, BLACK STOCK & NEWSOM SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
105	24,930	$4 60	16	22,790	$4 05
108	21,370	4 15	207	47,090	4 60
100	20,180	4 50	260	41,610	4 40
124	27,020	50			

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
87	7,340	$3 85	190	49,950	$4 15
16	5,610	4 00	90	26,850	4 50
234	42,990	4 15	297	59,910	4 50
100	20,420	4 00	44	11,650	4 00
45	11,060	4 50	80	18,000	4 40
86	5,200	4 90	74	19,490	4 12
94	24,590	4 65	58	12,960	4 10
60	13,300	4 30			
19	2,100	4 25	90	22,970	4 50
91	20,850	4 40	114	22,693	4 15
117	11,970	4 20	52	10,110	4 20
113	12,360	4 30	49	14,850	4 50
437	49,300	4 25	107	23,990	4 30
140	24,380	4 50	231	66,390	4 85
48	14,140	4 40	84	20,310	4 90
137	28,120	4 45	46	11,920	4 40
45	11,520	4 40	42	13,250	4 80
95	19,020	4 50	61	19,380	4 75
14	3,130	4 40	128	29,020	4 65
131	22,230	4 50	197	45,420	4 55
199	41,030	4 65	145	37,950	4 65
109	26,780	4 60	108	23,490	4 60
83	23,490	4 80	71	24,710	4 80
102	26,940	4 50	40	8,810	4 70
111	21,970	4 50	61	16,010	4 80
23	6,160	4 40	15	4,720	4 65
87	20,830	4 80	76	17,520	4 50
19	4,520	4 30	72	21,620	4 85
82	13,880	4 50	98	18,490	4 50
169	44,630	4 80	183	50,980	4 50
89	23,210	4 85	111	22,720	4 40
109	29,030	4 60	108	21,760	4 65
79	14,490	4 50	60	16,410	4 60
46	10,290	4 50	17	15,080	4 55
17	16,290	4 50	18	3,860	4 50
15	4,000	4 40	197	25,610	4 50
107	47,990	4 45	133	34,150	4 50
25	6,390	4 60	68	18,460	4 60
112	25,700	4 60	92	23,950	4 60
52	28,350	4 85	88	14,230	4 60
114	26,740	4 65	99	26,100	4 70
984	220,170	4 60	33	5,270	4 60
114	12,540	4 60	55	13,650	4 50
51	15,560	4 85	110	31,310	4 85
36	9,130	4 00	221	53,260	4 60
35	9,130	5 00	46	8,080	4 50
61	14,420	4 65	180	25,810	4 60
114	14,640	4 75	130	22,330	4 58
174	50,240	4 60	30	8,110	4 85
49	9,450	5 00	92	15,260	4 85
102	23,880	4 60	69	13,800	4 65
30	5,710	4 60			

H. G. HUNOFF & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
31	8850	$4 40	84	8800	$4 40
18	3,600	4 40	11	2760	4 40
53	14800	4 40	15	4020	4 45
98	24250	4 65	93	22370	4 70
102	23040	4 60	64	14690	4 60
84	21410	4 75	231	56390	4 85
87	24300	4 85	75	20840	4 75
44	13000	4 80	71	24710	4 80
16	3700	4 70	25	7670	4 85
19	6200	4 80	58	18150	4 80
48	8810	4 70	50	14260	4 85
48	11750	4 85	40	12730	4 90
48	26625	4 90	191	46350	4 85
98	12700	4 85	86	22783	4 85
80	21670	4 85	87	23150	4 85
37	10510	4 80	25	10530	4 80
72	21650	4 85	85	22720	4 85
49	13710	4 80	13	3760	4 70
52	14460	4 80	92	15260	4 85

Sheep.

BEGGS, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
184	14,690	$3 40	178	14,620	$3 60
84	6,580	3 60	94	7,610	3 90
88	7,080	3 80	91	6,850	3 75
194	16,320	4 50			

HAZLEWOOD, BLACKSTOCK & NEWSON SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
105	16 560	$3 75	77	7,400	$4 75
83	8,310	4 00	160	33,600	4 50
165	18,420	4 85	113	per head	1 60
113	12,630	2 90	182	per head	2 65
68	9,830	5 75	35	3,660	4 35
189	17,990	5	451		

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
15	14,250	$4 05	168	12,120	$3 00
275	6,500	3 50	14	1,414	3 50
93	8,850	3 75	93	7,430	3 00
28	29,550	4 20	52	4,240	3 70
195	16,050	3 75	185	15,510	3 70
176	15,940	4 00	40	3,480	3 85
173	15,760	4 05	199	18,420	4 00
211	15,310	3 70	179	16,630	4 05
181	16,060	4 25	181	17,210	4 00
158	16,280	5 00	78	6,120	4 50
192	17,740	4 50	90	17,100	4 70

WRAPPING PAPER.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, December 4, 1873.

Bailing papers	8@9c
Manilla papers	9@9½ and 12@
Hardware papers	6@7½c and 12@
Glass papers	5@6c and 30@
Rag wrapping papers	4½ and 4¾c ₱ lb
Felt papers	3@4 and 4¾c ₱ lb
Rock River lining paper, 32 inches wide	6 @6½c ₱ lb
Felt sizing paper, 32 inches wide	4½@5 c ₱ lb
Crown, straw wrapping, full count	35@40c ₱ bdl
Crown, short count	30@25c ₱ bdl
Medium, full count	92½@60c ₱ bdl
Medium, short count	45@50c ₱ bdl
Double crown, full count	70@90c ₱ bdl
Double crown, short count	60@70c ₱ bdl
Straw news	10 @11c ₱ lb
Rag news	12½@13c ₱ lb
Book paper	14 @18c ₱ lb
No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$ 6 50
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	5 00
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
Lath	4 25

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, December 4, 1873.

REMARKS.—The market since our last has undergone no change worthy of special notice. Yesterday's dispatches report a new 1,000 barrel well struck at Petrolia. What effect this will have on the market remains to be seen. The receipts of crude by rail and river continues large.

CRUDE.

In our own market we failed to learn of any transactions. Prices about hold their own. The following are the rates at Parker's: Union Mutual, 82½@85c; United Lines, 72½@75c per bbl.

For prices at other points see dispatches.

REFINED.

The demand is improving at last. There was more inquiry, which is a good sign. The nominal rates are 10@10½c per gallon, free on cars at works.

Philadelphia declining at 13@13½c.

New York market reported steady. Sales for December and January, 13¾@13¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

The demand was better. Prices are unchanged. City market, $1 75; country, $1 70.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

	Bbls.
Conden	1,200
Vesta O W	296
Phillips O W	1,428
Standard O W	683
Radiant O W	476
Peerless O W	155
National O W	457
Iron City O W	240
Empire O W	941
Cosmos O W	240
Costello O W	161
Crystal O W	411
American O W	629
Total	7,043

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, December 1, 1873.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

Acids.					
Acetic	b	16 @	20	Magne cal	b	80 @	1 00
Citric	b	1 52 @	1 58	Carb	b	35 @	40
Oxalic	b	20 @	25	Manna S F	b		60
Sulphuric	b	3½ @	3½	Morph acet	b	5 70 @	6 00
Tartaric	b	55 @	58	Nutm No 1	b		1 40
Alcohol, gall	1 90 @	2 10		*Oil.*			
Aloes.				Bergamot	b	6 25 @	6 50
Cape	b	20		Castor	b	2 00 @	2 10
Socot	b	50 @	60	Cinnamn	b	2 50 @	3 00
Am Carb	b	25 @	26	Clove	b	3 50 @	3 75
Arrow	b	12 @	15	*Oil*			
Annotta	b	65 @	90	Cod liver gal		2 00 @	2 50
Ashes				Lemon	b		3 50
Soda	b	4½ @	5½	Linseed gall		1 00 @	1 10
Bal Copa	b	50 @	55	Neats F gall		1 00 @	1 50
Bay Rum, gal	2 25 @	3 50		Olive		1 50 @	2 00
Bark.				" quarts	doz	6 25 @	10 00
Cassia	b	28 @	40	" pints	doz	3 50 @	5 00
Cinch Red	b	30 @	40	Origan		70 @	1 20
" Pale	b	30 @	35	Peppermint		1 00 @	1 50
" Gyps	b	30 @	40	Rosemary		1 00 @	1 50
Blacks Lead.				Sperm		2 10 @	2 30
American	b		10	Spear gall		2 10 @	2 30
East Ind	b	11 @	12	Tanners		90 @	1 00
German	b	9 @	10	Whale gal		88 @	1 00
Bine Mass	b	08 @	09	Winter, Sp		1 60 @	1 75
Bine Wat	b	14 @	15	Opium	b	8 88 @	9 00
Borax ref	b	19 @	23	Opium	b	4 00 @	4 50
Brimstone roll	b	4½ @	5	*Paints.*			
Flor Sul	b	5 @	6	Bichrom	b		14
Calomel A	b	1 75		Chlorate	b	44 @	45
Camphor	b	80 @	85	Iodide	b	5 50 @	5 75
Campyref	b	90 @	95	Quin sulp	oz	2 65 @	2 75
Cantharis	b		2 50	Rochelle	b	35 @	40
Cham. Ger	b		60	*Rosi*			
" Roman	b		1 00	Gentian	b		12
Chlorofm	b	1 18 @	1 26	Ginger K	b		18
Cloves	b		35	" Jamaca	b		25
Cochineal	b	80 @	90	Ipecac pow	b		2 00
Cod liv, case	2 75 @	3 00		Jalap pow	b		50
Copperas	b	3 @	3	Liquorice	b	14 @	17
Cream Tar	b	30 @	35	Rhub K I	b	1 25 @	1 50
Cubebs	b	18 @	20	Sars Hon	b		1 25
Cudbear	b	25 @	30	Sarsap M	b		50
Emery En	b	10 @	12	Valeri En	b	38 @	40
Ep Nit spr	b	30 @	35	" Germ	b	20 @	25
Sulph	b	6 @	7	Sal Ammon	b	15 @	17
Ext Logw	b	10@11		Rossian	b	3 @	4
" Lq Cala	b	48 @	50	Soda	b	3½ @	4
Ext Soap	b		15	Iodide	b	3 @	3½
" Sicily	b		25	Canary	b	6½ @	8
Fustic	b	3 @	4	Hemp	b	6 @	8
Galls Aleppo	b		30	Cardamn	b	2 70 @	3 00
" Aleppo	b		25	Mustard	b	12 @	15
Arabic sts	b	30 @	40	Senna Al	b		22
" White	b	50 @	60	" E In	b		22
Myrrh Tk	b		35	*Spirits.*			
Shellac	b	65 @	75	Bl Curh	b	2½ @	3
Trag sorts	b

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, December 4, 1873.

	Cents.
Cobick, Mrs. Julia, St. Louis, Mo	3
Goodwin, Roxie, Philadelphia, Pa	3
Ghio, Antonio, New York	2
Rohde, Conrad, Midway, Pa	3
Sieber, Mrs. A., Newark, N. J	3
Wadsworth, Mrs. Sarah, Mechanicsburg, O	3

E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

Post Office and Store Robbed.

On Wednesday night the store of Wm. Ramsey, in which was located the United States Postoffice, on the old Washington road, a few miles from this city, was entered and robbed. Groceries were carried off, letters ransacked and considerable damage done about the place. No clue has been obtained.

Sudden Death.

Yesterday afternoon, about five o'clock, Mr. John McCord, an old and respected citizen, died suddenly at his residence on the South Side. The deceased was apparently in good health, and but a few moments before his death remarked to his son: "I don't think I shall live long—I have been suffering from heart disease for a couple of weeks or so." He then rose, walked a few steps and dropped dead on the lounge. A physician was summoned, who decided that death was caused by heart disease.

Allegheny Ladies' Relief Society.

The Treasurer of the Ladies' Relief Society of Allegheny, acknowledges the following Thanksgiving collections: From the First and North Presbyterian Churches, of Allegheny, $228; from the Central United Presbyterian Church, Rev. Clark, pastor, $53; from the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches, Wood's Run, $8. Any contributions left with the Treasurer, No. 60 Irwin avenue, or with Mr. R. B. Thompson, office of the Federal Insurance Company No. 148, corner of Lacock and Federal streets, will be thankfully received.

Allegheny Street Affairs.

At a meeting of the Allegheny Street Committee the financial affairs were discussed last night, when the following statement was made:

Amount of appropriations	$28,000
Amount of transfer	10,000
Total	$38,000
Expenditures to date	$39,444 15
Showing a deficiency of	1,444 15

It was decided to ask an addition of $25,000 to complete the work already in hand.

On motion of Mr. Ackley, the previous action of the committee in reducing the wages of laborers was reconsidered, and it was resolved to pay the old prices. The following expenditures for November were authorized:

East district pay roll	$1,122 09
West " "	1,169 73
Sundry bills	391 33
	$3,333 15

Adjourned.

The Orr "Delaware Mutual."

We refer our readers, with pleasure, to the very full and satisfactory statement of affairs of the staunch old "Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company of Philadelphia," or which our steadfast and reliable fellow-citizen, P. A. Madeira, Esq., is the agent. Notwithstanding the heavy amounts paid in risk, especially those incurred in the great fire in Boston, the company stands in a very good showing at the close of the year's business, indicating a strength and stability not likely to be shaken in the future. This company, through the judicious management of its Pittsburgh agent, has taken a firm hold on the popular confidence here, and ranks among its patrons husbandsinet our most intelligent and experienced Delaware men and many owners. The most are Mutual has been in operation al grow forty years, and has grown with the the eth and strengthened with the strength in the country, until it has assumed the position of on of the standard institutions of the Keystone State. Those wishing to insure against marine and fire losses, can obtain all necessary information by calling upon Mr. Madeira' agent' at the branch office in the company's building, No. 68, Fourth avenue.

Death of Mr. John A. Wilson.

We regret to report the death of Mr. John A. Wilson, a former resident of Pittsburgh and well known here, which event took place at Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday. Mr. Wilson came to this city from Steubenville, Ohio, and entered the dry goods house of Tiernan, Campbell & Co. On the death of Mr. Tiernan, about 1845, he became a member of the firm, which was changed to Murphy, Wilson & Co., subsequently to Hampton, Wilson & Co., then to Wilson, Childs & Co., and again to Wilson, Payne & Co., and last to Wilson, Carr & Co., which latter firm he was a member from 1859 to 1865. He left this city in 1871, and took up his residence in Philadelphia, where he remained six years attending to the duties of the firm. Retiring from his Pittsburgh interests altogether, Mr. Wilson removed to New York, and became a special partner in the extensive silk house of D. Valentine & Co., of which firm he was a member at the time of his death. Deceased, who was in the fifty-sixth year of his age, was an active business man, and was engaged in other pursuits, requiring great prudence and skill. He returned from a nine months' tour of Europe about the first of September last, and was sick but a short time of inflammatory rheumatism, although the immediate cause of his death has not yet been communicated to his friends in this city. He leaves a wife and four children.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Miss Lucille Western will take her benefit at the Opera House, this evening, in the ever popular play of "Oliver Twist." Western always a favorite, has added greatly to her reputation during her present engagement here. We anticipate a very full house at her benefit, and can promise an enjoyable performance.

Academy of Music.

On Monday evening next, Fox & Denier's pantomime company will begin a brief engagement at the above named theatre, producing the familiar but always amusing "Humpty Dumpty." The leaders, Messrs. Fox and Denier, are so well and favorably known here as to need no word by way of introduction or commendation; and it is very certain that they would travel with none but first-class performers to assist them. A number of variety specialties will help to lengthen the performance and maintain the interest, while all the tricks are new, having been gotten up expressly for this season by the managers.

Manager Beamer will accommodate any one with reserved seats who wish them, at the Academy box-office to-day, and hereafter.

Trimble's Varieties.

Delightful performances are given nightly at Trimble's Varieties, wherein everything in the variety line finds a place. The ballet troupe, led by the Remmelsberg sisters, charm every one by its graceful movements. The female minstrels have any number of original sparkling jokes which they discuss lavishly, and sing many of the popular songs of the day charmingly.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The Powers of the Convention and of the Election Commissioners—The Argument Before the Supreme Court.

Tuesday morning last, Chief Justice Agnew, and Judges Sharswood, Williams, Mercur and Gordon, sat in Philadelphia to hear the arguments of counsel upon the bill filed by Charles E. Warburton, Francis Wells and others, for an injunction to restrain the Board of Election Commissioners appointed by the Constitutional Convention from conducting the election on the 16th instant by means of officers named by themselves independently of the election officers appointed by the Board of Aldermen. There was a large attendance of citizens, and unusual interest manifested.

Prominent among the gentlemen present were Hon. Charles Buckalew, William H. Armstrong, George W. Biddle, George M. Dallas, Benjamin H. Brewster, James E. Gowen and General Collis, who were to participate in the argument. Mr. Ashurst also appeared as counsel for the complainant in the Donnelly bill.

The court desired to know the manner in which the argument was to be conducted.

Mr. Biddle said he represented the Commissioners of Election, and would argue against the jurisdiction of the court, and he hoped his colleagues, Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Buckalew, would be heard.

General Collis said he represented the City Commissioners, and did not desire to be heard.

The contents of the Donnelly bill were then stated to the court.

It was then arranged that Messrs. Gowen, Ashurst, and Brewster should speak for the complainants, and Messrs. Biddle, Armstrong, and Buckalew for the respondents.

Mr. Gowen stated that in addition to the simple injunction affidavit, he had another made by a member of the Convention, to the effect that the application for the separate submission of the Judiciary article was made by more than one-third of the members of the Convention. The original record of this proceeding had been destroyed by fire when the State printing office at Harrisburg was burned, and the best evidence he could produce was a newspaper phonographic report, verified by the affidavit of a member of the Convention.

Mr. Biddle—I deny *in toto* that any proceeding ever took place in the Convention by which more than one-third of the members demanded the submission of the Judiciary article to a separate vote.

Mr. Gowen, then, by request of the Chief Justice read the affidavit detailing certain proceedings of the convention, among others the presentation of a paper, signed by Forty-six of the members, demanding the separate vote upon the article mentioned. The affidavit was signed by John E. Addicks.

Mr. Gowan then proceeded with his argument. In this case the question was, which set of officers should hold the election? This the Court must decide. He took the ground: 1. That the Convention had assumed to be superior to the laws of the State, in respect to the holding of elections. 2. That the vote of the people, calling the Convention, did not either extend or restrict the powers of the Legislature, nor did it do away with the Constitution. 3. That the declaration in the Constitution of the United States, and the Bill of Rights of this State, that all people have the alienable right to alter their form of government, was a declaration of a revolutionary right, while the vote of the people calling the convention was not revolutionary, but through the forms of law, and by the intervention of the Legislature. 4. That the revolutionary right refers and extends to all the people, and not to the voters merely; hence the convention did not have its existence by the revolutionary right. 5. The people did not intend to make the convention superior to the Legislature and the courts, and to invest it with a revolutionary power; but simply decided that a peaceful assemblage should be called under the forms of law, and subject to the rules of law.

Mr. Biddle followed, and gave a history of the formation and adoption of the constitutions of 1790 and 1838. He took the ground that the Convention, once called, was subject to no restrictions, not even those imposed by the Legislature, prohibiting the Convention from touching the ninth article, nor establish a separate vote for that article. The Convention was to be submitted, as the Convention of 1838 adopted a precedent which was accepted, and which shall govern this. Now as to the phrase of the act—that this election shall be conducted as all general elections, he contended that this did not relate to the machinery of that election, the appointment of judges, inspectors, and ballot boxes, etc.; but that it meant that the election should be by ballot, and that votes might be challenged. The meaning and spirit of the act are thus to be interpreted. That language of the act which indubitably gives the fixing of the time of the election to the convention also indubitably gives the right to it for the creation and adoption of the machinery by which it shall be conducted.

Mr. Ashurst, representing the Donnelly bill, followed. He contended Mr. Biddle's argument and continued: The question for the court was not as to the powers of the convention nor the character of the new Constitution, but simply as to the legality of the ordinance of submission, which was not obtained by Mr. Biddle for the work of the convention generally, in an inchoate condition, but complete and finished, so far as the convention could breathe life into it. Where did the convention obtain the power to make this ordinance? Mr. Biddle had claimed for it the powers of an ordinary Legislature. The speaker denied that it was a Legislature in any sense of the word, for if that were so, we should have the anomaly of two Legislatures in session at the same time in our State. This body was created to frame a fundamental law, not to legislate ordinary municipal laws. The Legislature was incapable of depositing legislative power to any set of men or to the people themselves. This convention could not derive the power from the people, because the people had given it to the Legislature—it could not derive it from the Legislature, because the latter was unable to depute it. Because the convention had some higher power than the Legislature, it did not follow that they had the same powers: one body was supplemental to the other, and the convention filled the space the Legislature could not. Upon the question of jurisdiction, he considered it undoubted that the court could intervene if there had been an usurpation, if there was a pretense of void authority, or if there had been an excess of power.

Hon. Wm. H. Armstrong followed for the defendants, arguing that the Legislature had no authority to call a Constitutional Convention or change the form of government, for that power was expressly retained to the people by the second and twenty-sixth section of the Bill of Rights.

The argument was still in progress at noon, Wednesday, when the papers from which we make the above synopsis closed their reports.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

In the case of Thomas McCoy vs. L. Kaspar an action to recover for $100 worth of oysters, the jury found a verdict for plaintiff for $113.35.

The next case taken up was that of James Anderson & Co. vs John Hopkins, owner, and Joseph Williams, contractor. This was an action upon a mechanic's lien. The jury found for the plaintiffs $253.00.

O'Neill & Hoeveler vs. Gildenfenny & Hess. Action to recover $50 alleged to be due for advertising. The defendants claimed that they had made no contract for the advertisement, and that the plaintiffs were indebted to them on last settlement. On trial.

In the case of James O'Niel vs. A. B. Campbell, Garnishee, etc., before reported, the jury on Saturday found for defendant, A. B. Campbell, had in his hands, at the time of the service of the attachment, $86.00, received by him on policies of insurance of the Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company, after the death of A. C. Sampson; and that he had $913.94 received by him on premiums of policies of the same company, placed in his hands for collection by A. C. Sampson, and these sums bear interest from April 12, 1872.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

57. Gillespie & Hopkins vs. Taylor.
144. B. Bigley, guard., vs. Bigley's ad.
147. Anderson et al. vs. Shepler, et al.
150. Willington vs. Stoffi.
151. Aushutz & Co. vs. Bothwell, et al.
155. Jones vs. Aikens.
158. Woodward vs. Aikens.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

The contested will case of Matthew West, Jr., vs. Irwin and others, before reported, is still on trial.

The trial list published yesterday will be called to-day.

Quarter Sessions Judge Sterrett.

In the case of Lewis Roll, charged with libel on oath of Henry Schlegel, the jury found a verdict of not guilty, and ordered the prosecutor to pay two-thirds of the costs.

Patrick Cunningham, indicted for larceny on oath of Robert Miller, was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of six cents, and costs, and undergo a term of three years' imprisonment in the county Work House.

Samuel Golden pleaded guilty, to the larceny of a pocket book, containing sundry promissory notes, belonging to John Kennedy.

Charles Williams plead guilty to the larceny of a coat valued at ten dollars, and to a charge of receiving stolen goods. The prosecutor was Louis Susman.

A plea of guilty was also entered by William Henderson, to charges of larceny and receiving stolen goods. Carl Beker was the prosecutor.

A plea of *nolle contendre* was entered by Joseph Cullinan, indicted for committing an assault and battery upon John A. Geason.

Peter Spieler was convicted of the larceny of a pair of ladies' gaiters, valued at two dollars. The prosecutor was Louis Himmelrich.

John Bayne, indicted for horse-stealing and larceny, plead guilty.

Thos. Hulings and George Wragg, indicted for misdemeanor in office, as Supervisors of Indiana township, for neglecting to employ laborers to open a road in that township, which had been laid out by the Commissioners, were placed on trial, but entered, pleas of nole contendre, when the case was withdrawn from the jury. Allen Abel was the prosecutor.

The next case called was that of the Commonwealth vs. John B. Kennedy, indicted for keeping a building, also, a bowling alley, etc. The prosecutor, a colored man, who came here from West Virginia, alleges that he deposited $300 with Kennedy, who keeps a store in Manchester, and that he refuses to return the money. Kennedy alleges that the money was deposited with him for rent. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Pat. Fleming, *et al.*	Christ. Bilmen.	
John M. Miller.	James Hare.	
Lizzie Cavenaugh.	John Murphy.	
Henry Thomas.	James Wilkinson.	
John Adams *et al.*	Charles Caffer.	
Edward Monroe.	Wm. McClure.	
John Googins.	Jos. Powers.	
Patrick Holland.	J. J. and P. King.	
Thomas Coyne.	Eliza McFilley.	
Addison Couch (2).	Wm. Smith.	
Gerhart Shminey.	Charles F. Gleason.	
John McDonald.	Francis Fisher.	
Patrick O'Brien.	James P. Morris.	
Catherine Speidler.		

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, an argument took place in the case of Lewis vs. Reese & Graff, being an alleged infringement of a patent on the method of rolling horse-shoe iron. Judge S. S. Fisher, of Cincinnati, appeared and argued the case for the complainant, and the respondents were represented by Messrs. Bakewell, Christy and Kerr, of this city.

An injunction was granted in the case of Henry Frank vs. John Graff, C. C. Anderson and Ernest Sift, to restrain the defendants, execution creditors of A. Jusheep & Co., bankrupts, from the performance of the act sought to be enjoined.

An injunction was also issued at the instance of Wm. Nicholson, to restrain the Citizens' Bank of Titusville from proceeding on certain executions against a bankrupt.

S. M'CLEAN & CO.

Meeting of Creditors of the Suspended Firm—A Statement Presented—What Mr. McClean Says.

A meeting of the creditors of the late banking firm of S. McClean & Co. was held yesterday at the office of C. Hanson Love. At the request of Robert Woods, Esq., Mr. McClean made a statement in substance as follows He desired to disabuse the minds of his creditors against certain suspicions and imputations that had been made against him during his absence. He stated that having drawn checks on New York banks, where he had no money, he was advised that this was a criminal act, and, by the advice of counsel, he left the city, June 14, under protest, with the understanding that his attorneys would settle the business with his creditors. On consideration, he concluded to return home, and was now here to enable the creditors to settle the estate and assets as rapidly as possible. J. McClung, Esq., desired to know from Mr. McC. whether he had not transferred over certain real estate, the bulk of the assets, to certain parties previous to his departure.

Mr. McClean replied that the real estate was not turned over with a view to defraud his creditors, or anything of that sort.

Mr. McClung then desired to know whether the assets outsides of this real estate would pay twenty-five cents on the dollar.

Mr. McClean replied that he did not know.

He then read a statement of the assets and liabilities, as follows:

ASSETS.

Bills Receivable	$78,834 74
Mortgages	79 24
Due bills	1,022 00
Overdrafts	2,542 00
Real Estate	4,050 00
Furniture, &c.	2,000 00
Due from Banks and Bankers	2,782 00
Stocks and Securities	82,045 70
Cash items	5,349 00
	$186,600 34

LIABILITIES.

Trust fund	$39,633 13
Due to banks and bankers	12,472 53
Due depositors	48,621 66
Individual deposits	847 60
Certificates of deposit	14,611 29
	$117,235 46
Surplus	69,464 88

A meeting of the creditors was next organized by calling Collector Davis to the chair. J. N. McClurg, Esq., moved that it be declared as the sense of the meeting that the assignee be not interfered with in the settling up the estate. Carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION

The Indorsement by all the Delegates from Allegheny County.

The undersigned, the delegates from Allegheny county in the Constitutional Convention, desire, respectfully, to state to the people of this county, that the Convention, after careful deliberation upon the important subject committed to it, has presented to the people of Pennsylvania, for their approval or rejection, a Constitution which contains the essential features of the present organic law, and embraces also many new and additional provisions of great desirableness and value.

While there were differences of opinion amongst us as to the particular sections or articles, yet in our action in the Convention we have endeavored to guard and protect the interests and welfare of all the people of the State, and to favor such measures as would be most conducive to good government, to wise and proper legislation, and to purity and reform in the administration of public affairs.

We believe that the adoption of the new Constitution will greatly tend to the promotion of these objects, and heartily commend it to the unbiased judgment and favorable consideration of all good citizens.

SAM'L A. PURVIANCE,
J. B. GUTHRIE,
THOMAS EWING,
WILLIAM H. SMITH,
M. EDWARDS,
JAS. P. BARR,
THOS. MACCONNELL,
J. W. F. WHITE,
T. H. B. PATTERSON,
THOMAS HOWARD,
DAVID N. WHITE,
MALCOLM HAY.

INDORSEMENT OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION BY MEMBERS OF THE BAR OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

The undersigned citizens of the county of Allegheny believe that the *adoption of the New Constitution* would be of *great and lasting advantage* to the people of the State, and result in *needed and essential reform* in the conduct of public affairs; and do *earnestly recommend* that every proper exertion be made to disseminate full knowledge of *its valuable provisions* so that there may be a *full vote in its favor* at the election on the third Tuesday (the 16th) of December.

George P Hamilton,
N P Fetterman,
Thomas Mellon,
James H Hopkins,
David Reed,
John H Bailey,
M W Acheson,
Thomas C Lazear,
James J Kuhn,
Hill Burgwin,
Robert M Gibson,
Levi Bird Duff,
H W Weir,
John G MacConnell,
J H Baldwin,
A M Woodward,
William Reardon,
C S Fetterman,
J W Hall,
John J Mitchell,
W S Purviance,
William Owens, Jr.,
J W Kirkpatrick,
W A Lewis,
S A McClurg,
A C Schorer,
J H Callahan,
William Addison,
M S Davis,
James Evans,
Wm P Schell, Jr.,
R J Powers,
Archie Commins,
Thomas W Heatley,
E T Cassiday,
W D Powers,
John S Ferguson,
Chas B Kenny,
John F Edmundson,
George R Cochran,
J M Gazzam,
John Coyle,
A McBride,
S A Johnson,
J K P Duff,
John Bakewell,
J H White,
Thos Findlman,
C G Lucas,
Robt S Frazer,
J S Strickler,
W S Miller,
Alex G Cochran,
J C Patterson,
L P Stone,
James A McKean,
John G Bryant,
Thos Herriott,
James Young,
W N Paxton,
C Dilworth,
John C McCombs,
John M Kennedy,
Wm G White,
J W Donaldson,
M M Kelly,
H S Floyd,
James W Over,
W D Brooks,
A W Leggat,
Thomas F Wightman,
A B Hay,
J J Sebenick,
J W Fleck,
T B Alcorn,
D W Eider,
Thos B Kerr,
Thos Williams, *jr.*,
Frederick Laky.
W B Negley,
David H Veech,
J M Stoner,
John B Scandrett,
Thomas J Keenan,
C H M Smith,
Alex H Miller,
David D Bruce,
Robert Arthurs,
M Swartzwelder,
David W Bell,
W D Moore,
Algernon S Bell,
William McClelland,
W W Thompson,
R G G Sproule,
Wm L Chalfant,
John W Riddell,
Josiah Cohen,
G W DeCamp,
Chris Mayer,
R B Parkinson,
G L H Patterson,
J S Haymaker,
John H Kerr,
George Oliver,
S M Raymond,
George W Guthrie,
W O Crawford,
H C Mackrell,
J A Emery,
Magnus Pflaum,
C C Taylor,
Leonard E Johns,
Joseph Hays,
B Lemaire,
J A McQuiston,
John McGuiren,
Robert E Stewart,
Robert Pollock,
James Phillimmons,
S F Lucas,
Wm Ingues,
J E McCandless,
Jas L Black,
John Gelbach,
J Whitesell,
Joseph S Cook,
A Hostetter,
T J O'Keefe,
D F Patterson,
Chas L Powers,
Alfred Kerr,
Noah W Shafer,
Chas F McKenna,
H B Herron,
A S Miller,
J H Stavely,
Geo M Moore,
W C Friend,
James Bredin,
Louis D Harcaugh,
W C Moorehead,
Robt T Bole,
J M Acheson,
John C Shaw,
K Meintosh,
E Edgar Galbraith,
Robert Kirkpatrick,
John R Large,
Sol McCandless,
J M McMasters,
E P Jones,
John R Keller,
John N McCleary,
James F Gillen,
Lewis N McMillen,
T J Jack,
T H Irwin,
Joseph Forsythe,
T Walter Dalzell,
James O'Day.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Programme of the Anniversary of the Missionary Society.

The following is the programme of the Committee of Arrangements for the Anniversary of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church to be held in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, December 7th, 8th and 9th:

Preaching on Sunday, at 10½ A. M., at Union, Manchester,) by Bishop R. S. Foster, D. D.; South Common, by Rev. R. L. Dashiel, D. D.; Christ church, by Bishop I. W. Wiley, D. D.; Butler street, by Rev. J. F. Chaffant, D. D.; Emory (East Liberty,) by Rev. J. M. Buckley; Liberty street, by Rev. J. M. Reid, D. D.; Main street, (Temperanceville,) by Rev. A. C. George, D. D.; Carson street, by Rev. S. M. W. Jewett, D. D.; Walton, by Rev. N. Sites; Wesley chapel, by Rev. D. W. Thomas.

Sunday, 2½ P. M.—Beaver street, by Rev. T. M. Eddy, D.D.; North avenue, by Bishop I. W. Wiley, D.D.; Smithfield street, Bishop R. S. Foster, D.D.; Pennsylvania avenue, by Rev. A. C. George, D.D.; Trinity, by Rev. J. M. Reid, D.D.; Bingham street, Sewickley, by Rev. R. L. Dashiel, D.D.; Union Centenary (Sharpsburg), by Rev. S. A. W. Jewett, D.D.; Sewickley ville, by Rev. D. W. Thomas; German M. E. Church (Allegheny), by Rev. N. Sites.

On Sunday, at 2½ P. M., Missionary mass meeting will be held at the following places, viz: At South Common M. E. church, at Liberty street M. E. church, and at Bingham street M. E. church. At each of these meetings addresses will be delivered by distinguished visitors, and it is hoped that there will be a large general attendance of the churches, Sunday-school workers and scholars

On Monday, December 8, at 10 A. M., a Missionary conference will be held at the Smithfield Street church, and in the same place, at 2½ P. M., a general Missionary love-feast will be held. At 7:30 P. M., the Anniversary exercises will take place in Christ M. E. church, under the presidency of one of the Bishops, at which Rev. J. M. Reid, D. D., one of the Corresponding Secretaries of the Missionary Society, will represent the Mission office.

On Tuesday, December 9, at 10 A. M., a general meeting will be held in North Avenue M. E. church, for the purpose of hearing addresses from returned Missionaries; and at 7½ P. M., in the same place, the closing exercises of the Anniversary will take place.

It is hoped that these meetings will be very largely attended, and that thus there will be shown a due appreciation of the distinction of having the most important of the anniversaries of this branch of the church held in these cities.

LIST OF PATENTS.

Issued from the United States Patent Office to Citizens of the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia.

Following is the list of patents issued from the United States Patent Office to citizens of the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, for the week ending December 4, 1873, furnished for the Commercial from the office of J. McPerkins & Co., counselors at-law and solicitors for American and Foreign patents, Washington, D. C.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Hemmer for Sewing Machine.—Samuel H. Bryant, James M. Bryant, and Homer M. McGaw, Pittsburgh.

Manufacture of Bessemer Steel Converter Tuyeres.—James E. Atwood, Pittsburgh.

Plow.—John S. Hall, Pittsburgh.

Chimney Tool for Glass Blowers.—James G. Mustin, Pittsburgh.

Wash Boiler.—Ralph Lawyer, Pittsburgh.

Purifying Water from Mines.—Hugh Burgess, Royer's Ford.

Gate.—George W. Mackey and George S. Mackey, Lashrop.

Spool-Case.—Amos W. Harper, Phillipsburg.

Apparatus for Burning Hydrocarbons.—Charles H. Cushing, Tidioute.

Sucker-Rod Joint for Pumps.—Abner M. Williams, Oil City.

Sportsman's Cartridge-Holding Vest.—Joseph H. Black, Columbia.

Dumpling-Car.—Levi C. Brady, Chambersville.

Device for Steaming Oil-Wells.—Thomas E. Carothers, Oil City.

OHIO.

Making Barrel Heads.—J. L. Kilgore, Cleveland.

Spring Bed Bottom.—W. C. Merrill, Cincinnati.

Seat for Vehicles.—U. C. Snyder, Richmond.

Hinge for Safe and Vault Doors.—H. Gross, Cincinnati.

Carriage Top.—H. Sayler, St. Paris.

Machinery for Making Barrels.—C. Ruggles, Huron.

Spark Arrestor and Conductor.—Shoemaker, Kilmore.

Fly Brush.—J. A. Lyle, Bridgeport.

Permutation Lock.—H. Gross, Cincinnati.

Miner's Pick.—R. K. Watson, Clarington.

Lithographic Printing Form.—J. Reynolds, Dayton.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Writing Desk, &c.—Daniel Schaffer, Parkersburg.

THE CITY FINANCES.

Conference of the Committee With Nation Trust Company's Stockholders—A Further Conference Arranged.

The Finance Committee of our city Councils held another meeting last evening, and received a visit from a committee of the stockholders of the Nation Trust Company. Messrs. John Herron and John H. McKelley composed the latter committee, while of the city committee there was a large attendance, with Col. Phillips, chairman.

Thomas S. Bigelow, City Attorney, having just returned from Philadelphia presented a report as to his inquiries there, covering the negotiation of certain water bonds for which checks to the amount of $223,000 had been sent here and then after being endorsed by the Chairman of the Water Commission had been deposited in the Trust Company and collected by it. These checks Mr. Bigelow produced. The Attorney reported further, we believe, as to the bonds left in Philadelphia as collateral and the names of parties who conducted the transaction.

Considerable discussion occurred between the city committee and that of the stockholders, Col Phillips, it is understood asked an acknowledgement of the whole indebtedness, but the stockholder's committee desired time to verify the account, stating at the same time that it was their intention to liquidate the indebtedness of the company in full. They wished however to have time allowed them. It was finally decided that Messrs. Herring and McKelvey should present the matter to a stockholders meeting to be held this evening and return and make known their proposition to the city Finance Committee on Saturday next.

The following resolution, offered by J. H. Jones, was then adopted, a copy furnished to the Stockholders' Committee, after which the meeting adjourned:

Resolved, That when the Finance Committee adjourns, it adjourn to meet on Saturday next, at ten o'clock A. M., to receive the report of the committee of the stockholders of the Nation Trust Company relative to an adjustment of the accounts between the city and the said Company; that said committee are requested to come empowered to treat said stockholders to the satisfaction of the Finance Committee and the Councils of the city of Pittsburgh.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

JOHN MCKELVEY'S buggy broke down on Liberty street yesterday, but Mac was not injured.

MR. JOHN MCCORD, an old and well known citizen, died suddenly at his residence, in the South Side, on Wednesday evening.

MR. JOHN M. KILLIN a well known citizen of Pittsburgh has obtained a patent from the Canadian Patent office for his celebrated moulders' gate.

The Sub-Street Committee on the grade of Black alley, Sixth ward, this city, met last evening and compromised the difficulties between the parties interested.

REV. J. D. KERR, formerly of this city, has resigned his pastorate in Oil City. Two calls are made to him in Pittsburgh, and one from the Baptist congregation of Meadville.

MARTIN MCCRAIL, a laborer engaged in the construction of the Try street sewer, accidentally fell in about eight o'clock yesterday morning, and was severely injured. Dr. Le Moyne is attending him.

On Saturday evening a meeting of citizens favorable to the adoption of the new constitution will be held in the fourteenth street Schoolhouse, seventeenth ward. Messrs. Ewing, Purviance and R. M. Gibson will address the meeting.

The Allegheny committee on Fire Engines and Hose, met last evening, and passed the pay-roll, while a number of bills for November were approved. Altogether, the expenditures ordered, including building expenses, amounted to $6,631 66.

MR. JOHN HARRISON the new Select Councilman from the Thirteenth ward was serenaded at his residence, on Tuesday evening, and the party was handsomely entertained by Mr. H. and lady. There is much rejoicing over the victory in the Minersville district.

The parties who made complaints against Indian Commissioner Smith, appeared again before the investigating committee at St. Paul, yesterday, by counsel, and asked for more time, Wm. Welch and his charges and documents from Philadelphia having not yet arrived.

THIRTEEN persons representing as many respectable families applied to the Allegheny City Poor Board yesterday for relief, and were supplied. The parties are unable to get a livelihood, and on investigation were found to be in the greatest want of means of subsistence.

IT is learned by telegraph that Mr. Daniel Ferry, formerly of this city, died on Wednesday from injuries received by being crushed between two boats at Bayou Sara. The deceased was well known here, and his death will cause sincere sorrow. His remains will be brought here for interment.

CORONER MCCALLIN, yesterday, held an inquest on the remains of the man Dadey, who was fatally injured at the Penn street crossing of the Fort Wayne Railroad, by a train on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad on Wednesday evening, and the jury, after hearing the evidence returned a verdict of accidental death.

The following Citizens' ticket has been nominated in the Ninth ward, Allegheny: Select Council, David Davis, Jr.; Common Council, Joseph Drexler, John Witmer; Assessor, Michael Woods; School Directors, Charles Cummings, William Wilson; Constable, Barclay; Judge of Election, John Richards; Poor Director, Cyrus Hutcheson; Constable, David E. Jones.

THE Internal Revenue collections in this, twenty-second district for the month of November were as follows:

Spirits	$10,963 00
Tobacco	19,621 29
Fermented liquors	774 53
Banks and Bankers	290 43
Total	$39,353 65

GEORGE ECKERT, an hostler, engaged at Shaffer's hotel, Sixth Side, was kicked by a horse, Wednesday evening, and dangerously injured. Drs. Thomas and Kerr were called to attend him. It was found that his skull had been fractured in two places, the unfortunate man having been kicked by the horse in the forehead and above the left ear. The surgeons found it necessary to remove pieces of the skull.

Those who enjoyed the delightful concert given by the Conservatory of Music, a few weeks since, will be more than pleased to learn that a second entertainment will be given at Library Hall on Saturday, December 20th. The periment of an afternoon concert was such an unprecedented success, that the faculty have resolved to adhere to the hour of 4 P. M., for commencing. There will be a brilliant and cultured audience on Saturday to hear music which is seldom excelled in Pittsburgh. Lovers of the beautiful art will do well to secure reserved seats in advance.

PERSONAL.

A son of Senator Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana, is shortly to be married in Washington, to a daughter of Mr. S. P. Brown, of that city.

Miss Grace Battles won a bouquet at a Philadelphia fair recently by 706 votes. And now it is somebody's turn to win battles.

Mr. James R. Young has been elected Executive Clerk of the Senate, in the place of Mr. Morris of *The Washington Chronicle*, who died last week. Mr. Young is a Philadelphia journalist.

Prof. Kullak, the head of the leading musical conservatory in Berlin, is highly pleased with the amount of superior musical talent both vocal and instrumental, which the United States is sending to Germany. Some of his finest scholars are from America.

The most economical man in the United States is a citizen of Scott county, Kentucky, who sports a hat thirty-two years old and stands erect as an Indian warrior in shoes which have done service for fifteen years. Such a man can snap his fingers in the face of a frowning panic.

The West has lost some of its ablest members of Congress. The brilliant and erratic Bingham; the eloquent, fiery, and impulsive Voorhees; the logical Shellabarger; pugnacious Farnsworth, and other heroes of lost debates in times past, have fallen victims to some political blunder, and leave unfilled places.

Cardinal Giacomo Pecci, Bishop of Perugia is to be the successor of Pius IX., the Cardinals having selected him in accordance with the private expressed wish of the Pope, who is said to be extremely feeble. He was born in 1810, and became a Cardinal in 1853, is a hard working Bishop, is called an Ultramontane, but would no doubt live on terms of amity with the Italian government. Even the free thinkers of Italy greatly respect Cardinal Pecci.

If there is any Byronical youth about who thinks that crime, especially crime associated with smartness or boldness, is a pretty thing, and have been taking courage from the tinsel glories of Fisk and Tweed, or the flippant bravado of Stokes and Walworth, they will do well to sit down and ponder the present aspect of things. Fisk's prison life, and Tweed speaks for himself. Stokes and Walworth have quite broken down since the first flush of notoriety passed over their hectic lives, and ceasing to be conspicuous, are supremely wretched. They show none of the fortitude under confinement which some persons seemed to have looked for, but droop like wilted weeds. After all, the manly thing is manliness, and not swagger.

POLITICAL.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* prophesies a square Democratic and Republican fight for the next Presidency, and nominates Elihu B. Washburn as the Republican candidate.

Mrs. Laura A. Berry, of Des Moines; Miss Hattie A. Lock, of Vinton; Miss Hattie Rayburn, of Ames; and Mrs. S. A. Van Pelt, of Dubuque, are candidates for clerkships in the Iowa Legislature. Mrs. Berry, it is said, filled the position of enrolling clerk at the last session most admirably.

The terms of twenty-five United States Senators expire on the 4th of March, 1875 and this fact will give great importance to the political campaigns of 1874, when will be elected all the members of the House of Representatives, except those from Connecticut, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, and the Legislatures, in part or complete, in nineteen States that will have the choice of United States Senators.

"One of the New York Senators elect evidently thinks that the legislative halls at Albany are under the entire control of his Satanic Majesty, and that all souls bound for his domain have to pass through there en route to the place where the good do not expect to go. For the Senator alluded to made this reply to the tender of a complimentary dinner over his election from his friends: "I ask you, instead of getting up a dinner for me, to get down before Him who controls all our destinies and ask Him to give me strength to resist the temptations that will beset me at Albany, and so direct my course that when I return to Brooklyn I may be welcome at the dinner tables of my constituents."—*Boston Globe.*

ADDITIONAL RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, December 4.—River rising with ten feet ten inches in channel; eight feet ten inches in canal. Down Indian chute. Weather cloudy and cold. Business improving. Arrivals—Gen. Lytle, Cincinnati; Dove No. 2, Madison; Tarascon, Henderson. Departures—Gen. Lytle, Cincinnati; Dove No. 2, Madison; Tarascon, Henderson.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 4.—Arrived—Johnson, Keokuk; Colorado, Vicksburg; Belle Memphis, Memphis; W. J. Lewis, New Orleans. Departed—Memphis, Mollie Moore, New Orleans; Belfast, Vicksburg. River risen over one foot, now stationary. From very hard last night and to-day, but moderating to-night.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, December 4.—Cloudy and cold. River rising fast. Arrived—Ben Franklin, Cincinnati; Robt. Mitchell, Louisville. Departed—Annie, Ouachita Belle, New Orleans; Fannie Lewis, Red river; Kate Kinney, St. Louis; Little Condor, Ohio river; Ella, White river.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, December 4.—River risen eight inches. Up—Silverthorn, Arkansas Belle, Fayette, Alice Brown. Down—Mary Ament, George Lysle, Morning Star, Bowling Green. Business dull. Mercury 36 to 32 deg.

Cairo.

CAIRO, December